CHEAP and EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR CUTS, BRUISES, INSECT BITES OR STINGS, PILES, PRICKLY HEAT, and OTHER SKIN AILMENTS.
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT.
Larger 13½d. pots.
Free from Animal Fat.
Sold by TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
Makers awarded 56 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,396—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1891.

BEST CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes and Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
15-0 8-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0 8-0
11-0 6-8		11-0 6-8
25-0 13-8	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	25-0 13-8
22-0 12-0		22-0 12-0
37-8 19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37-8 19-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Detailed List.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.. 1891.
† SIAM	3041	500	W. J. Nantes..	4th Apr
B.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	C. Gadd	11th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th „
† SIAM	3041	500	W. J. Nantes..	2nd May
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin ..	9th „
† MALWA	2570	500	C. F. Preston..	16th „
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd „ Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	29th May.
B.L. BOKHARA	2935	500	W. J. Nantes	5th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	12th „
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	26th „
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	10th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	17th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	31st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	7th Aug.
B.L. PERIM	3908	600	P. Harris	14th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st „
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board and only hand packages will be received.

SPECIAL STEAMER TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday, 5 P.M.
ROME	3011	1000	G. W. F. Browne ..	7th Apr.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton ..	9th Apr.
RAVENNA	3386	700	.....	23rd „
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	7th May.
PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	21st „
PEKIN	3936	600	P. Harris	4th June.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	18th „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st March, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April, 1891.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th April, 1891.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May, 1891.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
HORMIDA	On the 8th April, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 10, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Ke[illegible]	4,600	750	1st May '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Be[illegible]inger	4,600	750	1st June '91.
AMPHITRITE	B. Vid[illegible]	4,200	600	10th June '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and [illegible] BRINDISI on the 6th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	Capt[illegible]	3,800	550	18th May '91.

Calling at Aden, [illegible]t. Deperis, [illegible]ssowah, Suakin, Gedda, Jambo, Port Said, and [illegible]Hodeidah, [illegible] Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
[illegible]USSIE	G. Costanzo..	3,900	550	24th April '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 8th April, and the

S. S. "ASKA," 430 tons, at 8 a.m., on 4th April, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 5th April, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,400 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 3rd April, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd April, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
MOMBASSA	4,682	On or about 9th April.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th March, 1891. Agents

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S.S. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE Bombay on 12th April 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ASTON HALL	S. Fowler	3,600	400	4th May, '91.

This Steamer has good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate Rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	500	25th May.

This Steamer is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted, in all respects, for Passengers, and has Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further Particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1891.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

AN A 1 PASSENGER Steamer sailing from hereabout 10th APRIL to MARSEILLES will book Passengers to London (Rail inclusive) for Rs 435 and Rs 240 respectively. 3 cwt. luggage delivered free of charge in London. Apply to Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission*. Sleeping Car Tickets issued and the best available Cheaper Passages secured. Railway and Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for Messes, Clubs, Societies, Schools, Stores, Up-Country Firms and Private Individuals cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription [illegible] per year.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES, &c.

	Rs	as.	Rs.	as.
AIR BEDS, CUSHIONS and PILLOWS	from 5	8 to	48	0
BATHS, best London tin, with or without cover, lock and strap	from 6	0 to	37	0
BINOCULAR GLASSES and TELESCOPES	from 30	0 to	180	0
CAMP CHAIRS of wood to fold up	from 5	8 to	22	8
CLOTHES and COURIER BAGS	from 4	8 to	21	8
COCOA, COFFEE and TEA	Per packet, from 0	10 to	6	12
CORK-SCREWS and LEVER KNIVES	from 0	12 to	5	4
DECK SHOES	Per pair 3	0		
„ CHAIRS	each, from 3	8 to	13	0
DIRTY LINEN BAGS	from 4	8 to	5	0
DRESSING BAGS and DRESSING CASES	from 22	8 to	500	0
HAMMOCKS	from 10	0 to	16	8
HOLD-ALLS and VALISES	from 25	0 to	42	0
KNIVES, POCKET, CAMP, etc	from 1	8 to	21	0
MARINE SOAP, SOAP CASE, etc	from 0	14 to	2	8
MEDICINE CHESTS, in Mahogany, Oak, or Solid Leather	from 5	8 to	150	0
MILK, CONDENSED, SWISS	per tin, each 7 as ; per doz. 5	0		
OVERLAND TRUNKS, LEATHER, STEEL, etc	from 14	8 to	68	0
OPERA GLASSES	from 20	0 to	75	0
PRESERVED PROVISIONS, Fish, Meats, Pates, Sausages, etc	from 0	6 to	3	4
PIPES, CIGARS, and TOBACCOS of every description.				
POCKET CANTEENS, completely fitted.				
POCKET FILTERS, complete in case	from 5	0 to	5	8
POCKET DRAM-FLASKS	from 2	8 to	35	0
PORTMANTEAUX, Basil, Black or Solid Leather	from 20	0 to	100	0
RAZORS and SHAVING BRUSHES	from 1	2 to	16	0
RAILWAY KEYS	from 0	12 to	1	4
RAILWAY RUGS	from 7	8 to	40	0
SOVEREIGN CASES	from 2	12 to	10	0
SPONGE, TURKEY and HONEYCOMB	from 1	8 to	20	0
SPONGE BAGS	from 0	14 to	2	4
STATIONERY of every description by the best makers.				
SWIMMING BELTS	each 6	0		
SYPHON TAPS, German Silver or Electro-plated	from 4	0 to	6	0
TEA and COFFEE POTS	from 1	14 to	15	0
TIFFIN BASKETS, completely fitted	from 20	0 to	52	0
TRAVELLING CAPS	from 2	8 to	3	0
UMBRELLAS and WATERPROOF CLOTHING of superior manufacture.				
UNIFORM CASES	from 16	0 to	38	0

WINES, SPIRITS and LIQUORS OF THE BEST BRANDS AND OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WRITING-CASES AND DESKS
Specially fitted for the use of
TOURISTS AND TRAVELLERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

THOS. COOK & SON,
REGISTERED LONDON BANKERS,

HAVE pleasure in announcing the ADDITION to their GENERAL PASSENGER AGENCY of an

ARMY AGENCY AND BANKING BRANCH

at their Bombay Office, on MARCH 30TH, after which Date they will be pleased to open Current and Deposit Accounts, issue Letters of Credit, Circular Notes, payable throughout the World and to transact every Description of Banking Business.

13, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BEST QUALITY FRENCH SHOES.
PARIS MANUFACTURE.

	Net Rs.	As.
White or Cream Satin Court Shoes, Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Bronze Kid Court Shoes, Gold Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Glaze Kid do. do.	8	0
London-made First Quality Patent Court Shoes	7	0
Glaze Kid Court Shoes	7	0
Do. Oxford Shoes, Light	9	8
Do. do. Stout	11	0
Tan Russian Hide Oxford Shoes	9	8
Do. do. Court Shoes	7	8
Blue, Red, and Drab Morocco Court Shoes	6	8

Having just received these Goods, we are able to offer them at the above Low Rates for Cash.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

TIVOLI "NON PLUS ULTRA" (Eagle Brand) BEER.

Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22. Per case of 4 doz. pints Rs. 16.

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.

Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.

KEMP & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY. } SOLE AGENT for the Bombay Presidency

To be had also of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SPENCER & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARS.

THE following Cigars are made from an admixture of Dindigul Tobacco with the finest Sumatra Leaf, and bear our registered trade mark.

"SALISBURYS."

	Rs.	a.
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 6 inches long, in Cedar-wood boxes of 50, per box	2	8

"IMPERIALS,"

HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 5 inches long, rather thicker than "Salisburys," put up in boxes of 50 ... per box	2	0

"MAYOS."

MANILLA-SHAPED, 5 inches long ... per box of 100	3	8

"BEACONSFIELDS."

Are manufactured in three sizes, put up in Cedar-wood boxes of 100.

No. 1—4½ inches long ... per box	8	0
„ 2—4 „ ... „	2	12
„ 3—3½ „ (thin) ... „	2	8

SPENCER & CO.,
MADRAS.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.
BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES,

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

THORPE AND CO.

SCARVES AND TIES,
IMMENSE SELECTION.

	Rs.	a.
COLORED WASHING TIES, for Office or General Wear, to tie a bow ... Six for	1	8
TO TIE SAILOR'S KNOT ... Six for	2	8

WASHING SILK ASCOTS.

TO TIE IN SAILOR KNOT, White and Figured ... each	1	12
FANCY COLOURED ... „	1	12
MADE KNOT SCARVES, all the Newest Shades ... each	2	8

TIE CLIPS, SCARF-ADJUSTERS, SOCK SUSPENDERS, &c., &c.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CANTERBURY ALE.
(JOHNSON & Co., CANTERBURY.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher & Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and has in an eminent degree those refreshing digestive and tonic properties which should characterize ale Beers.

Bottles, per dozen	Rs. 6 8	Half-bottles, per doz.	Rs. 4 6
Bottles, per case of four dozen	Rs. 25 0	Half-bottles, per case of six dozen	Rs. 25 8

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP AND CO.'S
STANDARD FAMILY MEDICINES.
Approved by the Profession.

KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP
For the Rapid Cure of Cough and Colds. Per Bottle Re. 1

KEMP'S ESSENCE OF SARSAPARILLA
For the Cure of Scrofulous Disease. Per Bottle Rs. 2-4.

KEMP'S FEVER MIXTURE
For the Cure of all Malarial Disorders. Per Bottle Re. 1.

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE
To prevent Baldness. Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE
For Cholera and Diarrhœa. Per bottle Re. 1 and Rs. 2.
Full Directions accompany each Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT.

THE following Second-hand PIANOS have been put in thorough Repair, and are for Sale at the PIANOFORTE SALOON of the Undersigned :—

Yacht Piano, 5 Octaves	Rs. 180
Rubinstein's Bijoux Cottage, full Compass	„ 220
Herbert's Square Black Polished	„ 390
Broadwood and Son's Grand, Black Polished	„ 400
Schiedmayer and Sohne's Solid Iron-framed Square	„ 410
Marcks & Co.'s Solid Cottage	„ 420

The above may be paid for by Instalments. Apply

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
1, ASH LANE, BOMBAY, OR AT POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP & Co., LIMITED,
DEALERS IN
ARTICLES used in PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES
Made in three Rapidities : Ordinary, Rapid, Instantaneous.

LANTERN PLATES! BROMIDE PAPERS!!

PHOTOGRAPHY MADE EASY.

Complete outfits; everything ready to make Negatives and to Print, WITH INSTRUCTIONS, so that a Novice is enabled to start work at once.

COMPLETE SETS,
CAMERAS,
LENSES,
DETECTIVE CAMERAS.

Price List, with instructions, Free.

KEMP & Co., Ld., { Sassoon House, Cumballa Hill, Byculla, } BOMBAY.

EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR.

EXCELSIOR
SHAMPOO LIQUOR is a NECESSITY and a LUXURY. Invaluable for HEALTH and CLEANLINESS, and strongly recommended by Medical Men.

SHAMPOO
Liquor, by cleansing the Scalp, invigorates the WHOLE SYSTEM; and relieves the HEADACHE so frequently the result of Hot and Depressing Weather. The

LIQUOR
is especially serviceable in the Morning, making the Blood circulate freely, and inducing a feeling of LIGHTNESS and COOLNESS, as valuable as it is rare. It effectually prevents COLDS in the HEAD. Use it when bathing, and the Bath will never be complete without

KEMP'S EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR.
Per bottle Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission only, Rs. 15 per month; Saddles, horse-clothing, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and pair harness in the most humane manner. Terms moderate. Terms, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 25. Horse-shoeing Forges under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

LESSEES .....Mr. GEORGE CROFTON and Mr. ALLAN HAMILTON.

FRIDAY, April 3,

"EAST LYNNE."

SATURDAY, April 4,

OWING TO THE MODELS ARRIVING TOO LATE,

"THE MIDDLEMAN"

IS POSTPONED,

AND IN LIEU, THE SINGING COMEDY,

MY SWEETHEART,

will be produced.

PRICES:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.

Soldiers in Uniform half-price to Fourth Seats.
Box Plan now open at SOUNDY and Co.
Doors open 8-30 P.M. Commence at 9 sharp.

SEQUAH

SPEAKS

ON THE

BORI BUNDER

EVERY EVENING AT 5-30,

AND AT THE SKATING RINK,

TO AN ENGLISH-SPEAKING AUDIENCE,

at 9 o'clock.

ADMISSION TO RINK:—Reserved Balcony Seats, One Rupee; Unreserved Seats, Eight Annas; Floor, Four Annas.

SEQUAH will hand over a third of the receipts at the door to Local Charities; the remaining two-thirds being paid for use of Rink.

PRESENTATION GOLD WATCHES

BY

JAS. McCABE, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

ALL WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED GENUINE OLD JAS. McCABE'S.

GOLD CRYSTAL-GLASS OPEN-CASED, RAILWAY shape, small size, with DUPLEX Escapement, No. 13189. Rs. 450.

GOLD CRYSTAL-GLASS, OPEN-CASED, RAILWAY shape, with Lever Escapement, and with true COMPENSATION BALANCE, No. 05828. Rs. 500.

GOLD HUNTING, Three-quarter Plate, KEYLESS, FUSEE and CHAIN, No. 07646. Rs. 550.

GOLD HUNTING, Three-quarter Plate, Gold Dome, KEYLESS, FUSEE and CHAIN, No. 15917. Rs. 650.

GOLD HUNTING, large size, with true COMPENSATION BALANCE, with DUPLEX Escapement, No. 07769. Rs. 800.

GOLD SEMI HUNTING, EXTRA LARGE SIZE, KEYLESS, with Dome, FUSEE and CHAIN, No. 113070. Rs. 850.

GOLD HUNTING, EXTRA STRONG, DUPLEX Escapement, with true COMPENSATION BALANCE, SELF-STRIKING CLOCK-WATCH, No. 05251. Rs. 1,250.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

"LIFE IS NOT TO LIVE, BUT TO BE, WELL."

SQUIBB'S BRACE-UP CORDIAL.—Everyone who has used this preparation testifies that it is a pleasant Tonic and Stimulant, removing Fatigue and Languour.

SQUIBB'S BRACE-UP CORDIAL.—Its effect on the Brain is to stimulate that organ to greater activity and to relieve the mind of the depression incident to worry and anxiety.

SQUIBB'S BRACE-UP CORDIAL.—Students, Brain Workers, Clergymen, and Teachers can exert themselves beyond the natural enduring powers by using the Cordial.

SQUIBB'S BRACE-UP CORDIAL.—The activity of the mind when under its influence is greatly increased, without the reaction following the use of Alcholic Stimulants.

SQUIBB'S BRACE-UP CORDIAL.—It improves appetite, exhilarates spirits, gives vigour and tone to the entire system, and produces sound sleep.

SQUIBB'S BRACE-UP CORDIAL.—Undoubtedly it is found of particular service to convalescing, Dyspeptic, or Nervous Patients.

SQUIBB'S BRACE-UP CORDIAL is a great Boon to all nervous Students preparing for Examination as it unfailingly banishes nervous fears at the time of examination.

SQUIBB'S BRACE-UP CORDIAL.—When used with a bottle of Lemonade or Aerated Water, it forms a most delicious, pleasant, palatable and refreshing tonic draught, which allays thirst and creates an agreeable drink for Teetotallers.

SQUIBB'S BRACE-UP CORDIAL is sold at Rs. 2-4 by Messrs. F. S. Madon and Co., Market; Valli Hoosan and Co., Fort; D. P. Madon and Co., Surat; Jamshed and Co., Kurrachee, &c., &c.

SQUIBB'S BRACE-UP CORDIAL.—Up-country Orders attended to by the POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFACTURING Co., 51, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE ABKAKI FARM for the year 1891-92 (6th June 1891 to 5th June 1892) of the Indore Circle, comprising the Indore City, Residency Bazaar, and 114 adjoining Durbar villages, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 11th April, 1891, at 1 p.m., in the Indore Residency Court House.

Sealed Tenders for the above farm, addressed to the Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, will also be received and opened on the above day and hour; but the undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Applications for conditions of contract and other details should be made to the Muntazim of Sayer, Indore, at the Indore city.

J. RAMSAY,

Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.
Indore Residency, the 31st March, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE ABKARI FARM for the year 1891-92 (6th June, 1891, to 5th June, 1892) of the Mhow Circle, comprising the Mhow Cantonment and 107 adjoining villages of the Indore Durbar, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 13th April, 1891, at 1 p.m., in the office of the Superintendent of Abkari Revenue, Mhow.

Sealed tenders for the above farm, addressed to the Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, will also be received and opened on the above date; but the undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other tender.

Should it seem advisable at the time of the sale to sell the contract for a period of three years, this will be done.

Applications for conditions of contract and other details should be made to the Superintendent of Abkari Revenue, Mhow.

J. RAMSAY,

Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.
Indore Residency, the 31st March, 1891.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 20 per share, for the half-year ended 31st December, 1890, will be PAID on and after FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to Shareholders whose names are on the register this day, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board,
For the Victoria Manufacturing Co., Ld.,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st April, 1891.

ELECTRO-HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY

ST. ALOYSIUS' COLLEGE, MANGALORE, S. C.
GENERAL DEPOT IN INDIA

For Count C. Mattei's Medicines.

GLOBULES 70 as 6; 150 as. 12; 350 Rs. 1-8-0; 700, Rs. 2-8-0
ELECTRIC FLUIDS—2 drams, as. 8; 4 drams, Re. 1; 1 oz Rs. 1-13-0.
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES—Mother Tinctures and Powders, as. 1-6 per dram. Dilutions and Pills as. 1-3 per dram.

FOR PRICE LIST ADDRESS:—
AUG. MULLER, S. J., Manager,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SOME of the Leading well-known Parsee Gentlemen having desired a Special Performance of the Parsee Social Drama of GAMRENI GORI,
THE ALFRED DRAMATIC COMPANY
have much pleasure to announce that instead of the Oordoo Opera hitherto advertised, they will repeat once more
On SATURDAY, the 4th April, 1891,
the most popular piece of "GAMRENI GORI"
by Mr. Bahamanji N. Kabrajee.
** Reserve your seats at once, please.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SALE.—Two CORNISH Steel Steam BOILERS, 25ft by 4ft. 9 in. with big dome, for a daily working, pressure of 80 lbs. per square inch, made by Messrs. J. Galloway and Sons; also one HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE CONDENSING ENGINE, for 30 nominal horsepower, with separate Expansion Valve. The Boilers and Engine can be seen in use in the above Company's Mill at Victoria Road, Mazagon. Apply

DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Bombay, April 1, 1891. Secretaries and Treasurers.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "LABOURDONNAIS" are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her Cargo in the PRINCES DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office before the departure of the Steamer; otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

A. SIMEON,
Bombay, 2nd April, 1891. Agent.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE OR ON SUBSCRIPTION.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS received on 1st April, 1891.

	Rs.	a.
Country House Sketches; by C. C. Rhys	3	12
Cosette; by Katharine S. Macquoid	2	4
For the Love of a Lass; by Austin Clare	1	4
From Reveille to Lights Out; by F. M Peacock	0	10
Miss Jacobson's Chance; by Mrs. Campbell Praed	1	4
Mrs. Romaine's Household; by E. Everett-Green	2	4
My Brother Basil; by E. Neal	2	4
"Timothy Twill's Secret;" by Fred J. Proctor	2	4
Tumbledown Farm; by Alan Muir	2	4
Unequally Yoked; by Mrs J. H. Needell	3	12
Where was the Sin? or the Value of Love; by Haine Whyte	0	10
MISCELLANEOUS.		
A Colonial Tramp; being Travels and Adventures through Australia and New Guinea; by Hume Nisbet, in 2 vols.	20	0
Character Sketches; by Norman Macleod	0	5
Cricketers' Annual for 1891, with which is incorporated "James" Lillywhite's "Companion and Guide to Cricketers," edited by Charles W. Alcock, Secretary of the Surrey Country Cricket Club	0	10
Complete Angler, or the Contemplative Man's Recreation; by Isaac Walton	0	5
Five Years at Panama; by Wolfred Nelson C. M., M. D.	3	12
Hamlet; by William Shakespeare (Cassell's National Library)	0	5
Imprisoned in a Spanish Convent; an English Girl's Experiences; with other narratives and tales, by E. C. Grenville Murray. Illustrated with numerous engravings	3	2
I, Me, and Him, or The Troublesome Twain, being a contribution to the Fads of To-day	0	10
Jennie, the Circus Rider; and fifty other short Stories	0	10
Life and Letters of Benjamin Franklin; edited by John Biglow	1	4
Ladies on Horseback—Learning, Park Riding Horses, and Hunting, with hints upon costume and numerous anecdotes; by Mrs. P. O'Donoghue	2	4
Life of John Wesley; by Edith C. Kenyon	1	10
Plays of Sheridan; edited with an introduction by Rudolf Dircks	0	10
Political Manual; by Sydney Buxton, M.P.	0	10
Pericles and the Golden Age of Athens; by Evelyn Abbott, M.A., &c.	3	2
Stories from Newbery House; by the Rev. Canon Benham:— Vin Vincent / Amy Wilson. Rev. Geo. Huntington. / Rev. J. Hudson. Helen Milman. / N. J. Blatchford. Miss Benham. / H. G. Farrant.	1	0
Three Notable Stories—Love and Peril. To Be or Not to Be; The Melancholy Hussar, respectively by the Marquis of Lorne, K. G., Mrs. Alexander, and Thomas Hardy	1	0
The Type-written Letter; by R. H. Sherard	0	10
The World of Faith and the Every-day World as displayed in the Footsteps of Abraham; by Otto Funcke	4	12
The Works of William Shakspeare (cloth)	4	12
The Works of William Shakspeare, Rex	6	10

N. B.—When answering this Advertisement please name this paper.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AT C. S. WINDOVER & CO.'S
SHOW ROOM.

FASHIONABLE, LIGHT, AND WELL-BUILT CARRIAGES.

LANDAUS—Suitable for one or pair of horses, hung on C. and under Springs. Windover's Patent half C. Springs, and Elliptic Springs. Self-acting shood and Steps, &c.
VICTORIAS—Self-driving with driver's seat attached and fixed Coach box.
BROUGHAMS—Circular and square fronted Broughams, India Rubber Tyres, hung on C. and under Springs and Elliptic Springs, also side light Brougham, open on all sides with glasses to slide.
DOGCARTS—Four wheel, Oxford and Tandem Carts, Sporting Carts, &c.
Estimates furnished and Carriages ordered out from England.
For particulars apply to

HORMASJI SORABJI,

Agent, C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Coach Builders,
Girgaum, next to Messrs. Scott & Co., Vety. Surgeons.

FOR SALE.

BAY HORSE, 14-2, 8 years old, very good looking. Fired on off Fore Leg. Goes in Single and Double Harness. Chestnut c. b. PONY, 13-3, 6 years old. A very good Hack, has carried a lady, and goes in Harness. Grey c. b. Mare 13-2, 6 years old. Goes in Saddle and Harness.

Varnished lightwood GIG, by Stephens and Son. In good order. Suitable for Animals 14-2 and 13-2.

Two Sets of Single Brown Leather HARNESS.

Apply to

SIR THOMAS THOMPSON,
Malabar Hill.

J. W. MORRIS,

CIGAR MERCHANT AND TOBACCONIST,

7 & 8, BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB
And 50 other Clubs, Messes, and Regimental Institutions in India and Burmah.

Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

SUMATRA LEAF CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000. per cent.	Discount on 15,000. per cent.	Discount on 20,000. per cent.
Buckinghams	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2	23-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	27-8	10	15	20

TRICHY CIGARS.

Morris' Beehives, No. 1	16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2	13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel)	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Regia)	16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws)	13-12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore.

An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.

Over 10,000 packed free.

Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade, and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 100; over that amount, half value to be remitted with order, or satisfactory reference; and Rail Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount due.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for an valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent Post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 239, High Holborn, London, Eng.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GODOWN TO LET.—Spacious and dry Godown in Armenian Lane. Apply "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette* office.

MATHERAN.—TO LET, RED LANDS, No. 2 BUNGALOW, quite new. Drawing, Dining, two Bed and Bath Rooms, with Furniture complete. Apply to COWASJEE DINSHAW and Bros., Meadow Street.

HOUSE TO LET, on Cumballa Hill, from end of May for six months. Furnished. Apply to H. M. PHIPSON.

TO BE LET.—Good Airy Rooms, on Colaba Causeway, Jubilee House, No. 5, Ground floor, First and Second Floors. Rent moderate. Westerly breeze. Apply to Mr. N. J. FRAMJEE, 32, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

TO LET, in Middle Colaba, the UPPER STOREY of a BUNGALOW. Splendid situation, facing Back Bay. Rent Rs. 100. Apply F. FISCHER and Co.

PORTABLE, Horizontal and Vertical ENGINES and BOILERS, also Centrifugal Pumps. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

COMMERCIAL TRAINING BOOK—A useful guide to Clerks, Candidates and Students, Custom, Shipping, Bills of Lading, Invoice, Draft, etc., thoroughly explained. Apply J. KARANI.

FOR SALE—Two handsome silver-grey C. B. MARES, both aged. Height 14-2 by 15 hands respectively, the first broken to harness. For particulars apply to STEPHENS and SONS Girgaum.

WANTED AT ONCE a thorough efficient GENERAL MANAGING CLERK for a Merchant's office. Apply to "ALPHA," care of this office.

WANTED, a second-hand BILLIARD-TABLE in good order and complete, on reasonable terms, for the Colaba Lunatic Asylum. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT.

ACCOUNTANT REQUIRED by one of the largest Retail Firms in Bombay. Must be a good penman and quick at figures. Good salary to a really competent man. Apply "C. B. A.," care of this paper.

A LADY wishes to recommend her NURSE to any one requiring a Nurse or Maid for voyage Home. She can take charge of young children and is a good sailor. Apply Mrs. ASCOTT, Malabar Hill.

LOST—ONE COLABA LAND and MILL Co., Ld., SHARE, No. 3541, between Old Police Court and Bombay Bank.—Apply B. N. MERCHANT, 19, Church Gate Street.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the Peroo Mahomed Manufacturing Company, Limited, has been removed to 79, Meadow Street, opposite the CURRENCY OFFICE.

SPARE TUNED REEDS for Aristons Rs. 1-8, for Euphoniums Rs. 1-8, for Phœnix Rs. 3, Giant Harmonium Aristons Rs. 3, Giant Phœnix Rs. 4, Celestinas, Rs. 5, for Harmoniums Rs. 5.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FOR COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA and all other THROAT and LUNG AFFECTIONS, MOTIVALA'S VEGETABLE COUGH PILLS stand unrivalled. See Handbills for certificates of cures. Price 4, 6 and 10 annas per phial. To be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, and of all medicine-vendors in all parts of India.

ELEPHANTA.—The Fine New Steam-Launch "VICTORIA," runs frequently to the Island. Fare Rs. 5, and is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS. For Terms apply to THOS. COOK AND SON, Rampart Row.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MIZPHIA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

FRENCH COFFEE, as used in PARIS. 10 As. per ½ lb Tin. BERMUDA ARROWROOT in Bottles and Tins. PEARSE, Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort.

GENT'S GLOVES, WHITE KID, (Paris make) 2 Buttons. Guaranteed very soft. Excellent quality. Per Pair Rs. 2.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TRICYCLES AND BICYCLES, Bassinette and Perambulators, a large stock to select from, of good English make. Various styles and patterns with latest improvements.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. R. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Golikera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY, and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

EUROPEAN LADY, of long experience in TUITION, desires to GIVE PRIVATE LESSONS in French, German and English, Conversationally and Gramatically. Also Evening Classes. Address "MADAME," care of this Office.

ITALIAN OILMAN STORES just opened and have every sort of Oilman Stores of the freshest quality. Trial orders solicited. Please to apply T. SGUROPOLO, opposite D. Macropolo, Medow Street, Bombay.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—The most popular Hotel on the Hill, affords all the comforts of a home at moderate charge. Rooms are bright, airy, and commodious, while the situation is the highest and the most central.

IN consequence of daily increasing demand for accommodation at RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, it is much extended. Single Ladies and Gent can now have Private Sitting-rooms attached. These New Suites of Rooms are ventilated on Scientific principle and with the latest Sanitary Improvements. Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—A large number of thoroughly good well seasoned Instruments lately returned from Hire, selling at reduced Prices.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

PANCHGANI SCHOOL—A Good Education offered in a charming climate. Tuition in English, French, Latin, Music, Drawing, Needlework, and Calisthenics. Boarders received on moderate terms. Address, Lady Superintendent.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE—A Morgan's patent Cee Spring BAROUCHE, with a pair of excellent HORSES and double Harness. Apply to Brigade-Surgeon HOJEL, Malabar Hill.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Dentist-Optician, 9, Meadow St., Fort (opposite Boundy and Co).

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 4. Postage, 1 Anna.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION of the public is called to Government Notification, Marine Department, No. 22, dated 4th March, 1891, showing the ALTERATIONS proposed to be made in the DRAFT RULES under the Inland Steam Vessels Act VI of 1884. A copy of the Notification accompanies to-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY COMMENCED BUSINESS as GENERAL MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS at 79, Meadow Street.

STARK, WINKLER & Co.

Bombay, 2nd April.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in the Bombay Presidency for the above Company, and are prepared to accept proposals for Life Policies on the most favourable terms.

For particulars apply to

TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
41, Elphinstone Circle. Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on MONDAY, the 20th April 1891, at 2 p.m.

To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for Year ending 31st December 1890.
To elect a Director and Auditors.
To declare a Dividend.
To transact any other Business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Albert Building, Bombay, 7th March, 1891.

NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. SUPPLY NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES on LOWEST TERMS. Delivery Guaranteed. Subscription List can be obtained from Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Bombay; and Messrs. KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given that 18 Hogsheads of Ale and 37 Hogsheads of Porter, both English, the property of Government, will be sold by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores, Nasirabad, Rajputana, on the 14th of April 1891, at 7-30 a.m., in lots of 10 Hogsheads each. The acceptance of the highest bid for the first 5 lots will be at the discretion of the Executive Commissariat Officer; and for the remainder subject to confirmation of the Commissary General. The Hogsheads to be paid for and removed immediately the acceptance is notified, otherwise they will be re-sold at the risk and cost of the first Purchaser.

S. W. LINCOLN, Lieut,
Acting Assistant Commissary General.

Executive Commissariat Office, Nusserabad, 23rd March, 1891.

ESTATE LIEUT.-COLONEL W. W. CHARD, DECEASED.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT XXVII., OF 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the late WILLIAM WHELAN CHARD, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Fusiliers, who died at Anderton, in the County of Cornwall, on the twelfth day of September, 1890, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to PRYCE WEEDON, a member of the Firm of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay, after which date the said administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate, are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them or deliver the said securities or property to the said administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

PRYCE WEEDON,
Administrator to Estate.

Bombay, 13th March, 1891.

THE MORMUGAO TRADING Co., LD.

CAPITAL, RS. 50,000.
In 500 Shares of Rs. 100 Each.

THE above Company has this day been Registered, and the BUSINESS will be OPENED at Mormugao, from the 1st April next, as General Agents and Merchants. About 200 Shares remain unalloted, and applications for them are invited.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

CHRYSTAL BROTHERS,
Agents in Bombay.

A. C. NORONHA & Co.,
Manager in Mormugao.

Bombay, 20th March, 1891.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge Madras Arsenal, up to 28th April, 1891, and opened at 12, noon, on the 29th April, 1891, for supply of stores (more or less) to the Madras Arsenal, up to 31st March, 1892. The term "more" to include supply of stores, if required, up to 25 per cent. in excess of original tender. List of stores can be obtained on application to this office. Tenders will only be received on printed forms procurable for 8 annas in this office.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5 per cent. in Bank receipt as earnest-money, which will be returned on execution of the contract deed or rejection of the Tender.

Tenderers not complying with these conditions will be rejected; the accepted Tenderer must execute an agreement. In the event of his failing to take it up, his earnest-money will be forfeited.

On failure of contract, it shall be competent for the Inspector General of Ordnance, Madras, to confiscate the whole or any part of the Security deposit to Government at his own discretion.

Parties tendering are requested to give their address in full.

The rates are required for the articles delivered at Madras.

T. T. VAUGHAN, Major, R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.

Madras Arsenal, 30th March, 1891.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.

CHIEF OFFICE: 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, S. W.

INDIAN DEPOT:—APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PERMANENT and ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS' TICKETS can now be obtained on application to the Agent. The subscription to the former is Rs. 21 except to existing Annual Subscribers to whom the charge is Rs. 18. The charge for Annual Tickets is Rs. 4 for the first year and Rs. 2 each subsequent year. Applications for Tickets by post must be accompanied by the subscription and 1 anna for postage. Cheques and Money Orders should be crossed Chartered Mercantile Bank of India.

Tickets are available to deal at the London Stores "and Depots."

For further information, address

THE MANAGING AGENTS,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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BENT WOOD FURNITURE.	Piano Insulators.
Canteen Baskets.	Piano Stools.
Carpets.	Pipes, Meerschaum, Briar, Clay, &c.
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.	Roasting Jacks and Screens.
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COOKING STOVES, for Wood, Coke, or Coal.	Sponges, Bath and Toilette.
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Folding Furniture.	Toilette Table

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Named.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	20	3 p.c.p.a.	933½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	120-25
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	—
National Bank of India	37,320	£35	£12½	5 pr. ct.	160
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Share..	£..	..	..	..	104

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	950
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,208	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	133½
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	505
Broul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,360
English Press and Manfg.					190
Fort	180	250	—	Rs. 20	950
French	515	8,500	8500	50	520
Harvey and Sahapathy	308	500	all	20	
Hemraj Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	30	410xd
Khangaum	750	100	all	32½	137½
Mahmadpura-Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	54	415
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	60-61½
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	430
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	192½
New Indian	1,200	500	500	45	540
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	96½
Sahapathy (Bellary)	602	500	500	40	350
Sassoon	500	500	50	120	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	2	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,200
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	50	410
Volkart	1,200	250	250	75	210
	—	,000		Rs. 80	775

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	510
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	4	79xd
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	2½ pr.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	[1,000	1,000	25	670
BombayCotton Manfg Co	800	500	500	20	385xd
Central India	3,750	500	500	45	1,000
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	[1,000	Rs. 50	930
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	620
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	635
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	460
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	515
Dhuu Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	590
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	[1,000	15	570
Gordon Mills	2,000	[1,000	1,000	Nil.	105
Hindustan	975	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	765xd
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	685
Howard and Bullough's	1,500	500	500	25	585
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	..	325-30
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	990
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	620
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	845
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	[1,600	250	250	10	240
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	780
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	670
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	525
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	192
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	995
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,900
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	280
Maiboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,290
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	0	120
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,00	70	1,650
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	10
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	2	750
Oriental	5,725	625	625	11	440
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	5
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,155
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	60	1,385
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	435
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	12	267½xd
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	565
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	425
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	360
Western India	[1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	760
QueenMills	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	722
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,040
Lord Reay Mg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills	1,000	[1,000	1,000	Nil.	720-25

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	£43
B. B. & C. I. R. New Shares	..	£18	—	do.	42½

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	250 / 190
Back Bay Hathis	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	97
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	18	44
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	800	2,500	1,000	70	850
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,50	135	3,475
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	33½	870
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	25	25	94
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	880-85
Deccan Ice Co	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 15	130-31½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct	1,05 nom
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	—	70 no u
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assu	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	35½	293
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	380	30	102½
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	84
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	51-52 dn
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	65
Port Canning	5,000	1,000	1,000	20	335
Princess of Wales Flour Mills	250	8,000	1,000	N div	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	1,200	100	100	—	50
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Tookaram & Co	5,000	100	100	—	77
Tracton & Co	2,000	500	all	85	980
Telephone Co	9,500	100	100	10	91
Western India Flour	1,000	25	25	5-8	14
	—	—	—	—	16

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Magic Lantern Entertainment, St. Patrick's Club, Meadow Street, 8-30 p.m.
"East Lynne" Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Indrapura (s), and Theodorich (s), from Cardiff ; and Labourdonnais (s), Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Europa (s), for Genoa ; Drummond (s), Dunkirk ; Egremont Castle (s), Hamburg ; and Warora (s), Calcutta, &c.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie ; per extra s. s. Aska, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m., on Saturday, the 4th instant.

NOTICE TO PARSEE DELEGATES.—The hearing of the Parsee matrimonial suit fixed for to-day having been postponed, the delegates who have been summoned need not attend the Court this morning.

RIPON MUSIC CLUB.—The eighth annual musical entertainment and dramatic performance, in connection with the above club, will take place at the Novelty Theatre, on Sunday, the 5th instant, at 8-45 p.m. A comedy, entitled "Jehanjia and Jen" from the pen of Mr. N. K. Vacha will be produced.

RUN OVER BY A CARRIAGE.—Mahadeo Babajee, a young Hindoo, aged 20 years, was admitted into the G. T. Hospital yesterday afternoon, suffering from injuries received by being knocked down and run over by a victoria as he was walking along the Moombadevi Road. His left leg was fractured.

A FATAL TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT.—An inquiry was held yesterday afternoon, at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the death of Shaik Taj-ud-din Mirza Noordin Miya, a Mahomedan, aged fifty years. On the 27th of last month, at about 9 p. m., deceased tried to cross the Falkland Road, in order to avoid a running tram-car, but lost his balance, and fell, just missing being run over by the car. He received severe injuries to his head and other parts of his body. He was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

WARNING TO MOTHERS.—Azulla Fakir Ahmad, a Mahomedan child, aged one year, was admitted into the G. T. Hospital yesterday evening, suffering from the effects of kerosine oil. The mother kept the oil close to the child in a small pot on a mattress, and went out. The child managed to overturn the pot, a small portion of the oil getting into his mouth. On her return the mother found the child smelling of kerosine oil, and soon found that a little of the oil had got into his mouth. She at once removed him to the G. T. Hospital, where he is now progressing satisfactorily.

AN OLD JAIL-BIRD.—Noorkhan Hooseinkhan was yesterday placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, by Inspector Hiscocks, charged with theft of a brass pot, valued at Rs. 3, the property of one Shrab Janbibi. On the 28th of last month, accused broke open the complainant's shop and removed a brass pot, and was walking away with it under his arm, when he was arrested by a policeman on duty there. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and as there being two previous convictions against him, he was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

THE YORKSHIRE BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 6 o'clock this evening :—

March .....Militaire.....Gounod.
Overture ...Siege of Rochelle.....Balfe.
Valse .....Love's Dreamland .....Roeder.
Song .....Ave Maria .....Schubert.
Selection ...The Gondoliers.....Sullivan.
Polka .....Trotzkopfchen .....Faust.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE ALFRED DRAMATIC COMPANY.—As will be seen from an advertisement, at the request of a few leading Parsee gentlemen, repeat their popular play of "Gameni Gori" or the "Village Beauty," the production of Mr. B. N. Kabraji, to-morrow (Saturday) evening, at the Gaiety Theatre. The company advertised in the vernacular papers a new Hindustani play, to be performed to-morrow ; but in order to meet the express wishes of the Parsee community in general, they have removed it and instead replaced the old drama on the boards. There is no doubt the house will be as good as it has hitherto been, as this is positively the last opportunity that the Guzerati-speaking public will have of enjoying a really good play.

IN SEARCH OF LAMPS.—Kusha Gunput, who is well-known to the police, was yesterday placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, by Inspector Holdway on three charges of theft. About eight days ago, he entered the house of one Bhau Gopal, a Hindu living at Mazagon, and during his temporary absence from home took away two brass lamps and pledged them to a Marwaree. On Monday last, he was arrested on suspicion while loitering about Mazagon Road. On being questioned, he confessed to have stolen two lamps from Bhau Gopal's during his absence and took the police to the Marwaree with whom he had pledged them. Further inquiries being made, it was found that the accused had stolen lamps from various places and pledged them to various Marwarees. The accused pleaded guilty to all the charges and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail.

PAYING A MONEY-LENDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Henry Gilder, Pundrinath Bhow, and Dhunrup Marwaree were brought up on a charge of disorderly behaviour in a public place on the 1st instant. From the evidence it appears that Gilder pledged a silver chain, about four months ago, with the Marwaree for one rupee. Wishing to redeem it Gilder offered the money-lender six annas as interest for the period. But the creditor objected to this settlement and demanded twelve annas which Gilder considered exorbitant. As the chain was the property of his wife who died the day before it was pledged, Gilder appears to have allowed his feelings to get the better of him, and in an altercation that ensued he struck the the Marwaree on the face. On the intervention of a policeman who was summoned to the scene in No. 2, Marine Street, Dhobie Talao, the second prisoner was seen to interfere and the trio were taken in custody for their unseemly behaviour. The Magistrate directed Gilder to pay Rs. 1-12 to the Marwaree in Court, and the chain was immediately restored. The trio were discharged by the bench with a warning.

AN AUDACIOUS VISITOR.—George Lytle, who has been convicted as a vagrant and committed to the Government Workhouse on a previous occasion, appeared yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Courts, to answer a charge of trespassing on the premises of Mr. John William Evans, Conductor, Bombay Ordnance Department, at No. 7 Wodehouse Bridge, at ten minutes to ten on Wednesday night. The evidence of Mr. Evans disclosed that the prisoner entered his compound and walked into the back verandah and demanded a drink in insolent terms from the wife of the complainant who happened to be standing in the verandah with her daughter. On noticing the presence of this stranger the prosecutor ordered him out of the verandah but was met with an appeal for something to eat. The suspicious appearance of the intruder at that hour of the night naturally gave rise to grave doubts as to his intentions. He was repeatedly requested to quit the premises but as he seemed somewhat dilatory in complying he was shown out of the compound by Mr. Evans and told to go home. Still continuing to loiter about the locality a policeman was summoned and in the meantime a friend of the complainant went to the gate, and asked the accused to leave, whereupon Lytle accosted him and said he would like to fight him or stab him. When the policeman arrested Lytle was taken into custody. The evidence of another witness bore out these statements and that the prisoner was "more sober than drunk" at the time. Lytle's defence was that he was struck by two gentlemen who set their dogs upon him. His birthplace, he said, was at Lahore, and his "father was the Sergeant-Major of the Old Sixteenth Lancers." After leaving the workhouse he found employment in the Port Trust at Mazagon. Several police officers appeared and recognised the prisoner as being previously convicted. The Bench ordered him to be removed to the Government Workhouse.

SEQUAH'S SUCCESS.

FROM Saturday night of this week Sequah announces his intention of delivering a second lecture at the Rink each evening at nine o'clock, to which admission will be from one rupee to reserved seats, eight annas unreserved balcony seats, and four annas to the floor. Two-thirds of the receipts are to be paid to the proprietor of the Rink, and the remainder to local charities. The lectures will be addressed to English-speaking audiences. This arrangement is made, owing to the heavy press of business and in compliance with numerous requests from people who do not care to attend the open-air meetings.

SAD DEATH OF A PARSEE YOUTH.

A YOUNG Parsee boy, named Eduljee Shapoorjee, aged about 15 years, committed suicide yesterday, at about 5 p.m. by lying on the B. B. and C. I. Railway line between the Marine Lines and Church Gate Stations while a passenger train was running. About 4 p.m. the boy seeing a passenger train coming at full speed from the Marine Lines Station jumped over the railing and laid himself down across the line. The train passed over him severing the left leg and the left hand from the body and fracturing his skull. It appears the engine-driver did not notice this. Soon after the boy was run over, a woman that was passing along the road noticed him lying on the rails apparently lifeless. She informed a policeman doing duty near the Marine Lines Station. The policeman with several porters went to the spot and there found the deceased lying in a pool of blood. His eyes were closed but he was quite conscious. They removed him on a stretcher to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital. The house-surgeon at once performed an operation, cutting the left leg and the left hand which were hanging loosely from the body. The boy was perfectly conscious. Questioned by the house-surgeon deceased gave his name and his address with such accuracy that was simply amazing, considering condition he was in. When asked about his occupation he said that he would not tell it, as he did not choose to do so. When asked about his relatives he said that he had none, his father and mother being both dead. When asked why he laid himself on the railway line just as a train was about to pass over it, deceased replied very calmly that he preferred death to the life he was then leading. He said that from early morning that day (yesterday) he was wandering all over the town in order to destroy himself by some accident. He said that unfortunately he met with no accident, and so he had recourse to this dreadful death. Deceased spoke nothing more, as he lost all consciousness on account of great loss of blood and consequent weakness. He died about an hour after admittance. During the time he retained consciousness he expressed no regret for what he done ; was quite calm and composed, and did not even complain of any pain in spite of the fatal injuries that he had received. It appears that the boy's father is not dead, as told by him, but is at present in the mofussil. The boy's relations with him were very much estranged, and so he spoke of him as dead. The boy, who lived with a cook near Dhobee Talao, was in very poor circumstances, and led, it appears, a very irregular life. Soon after his death the people, with whom the boy was living, with the permission of Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, removed his body to their house. An inquest will be held this morning.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 3.

(Before the Hon. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

550-88—M H Khan for paupers—Jamhahomed Ludiack vs. Luduck Haji and others—Wadia and G—Part heard. For further directions on Commissioner's report.
414-87—Little, S F and N—Padoba Pootlaji and others vs Narayen Pootlaji and others—Roughton and B, and Janardhun G
Postponed Long Causes
715-89—Thakurdas, D and C—Juggonath Govindji vs Ganpat Dadaji and others
420-89—Craigie, L and O—C A Turner vs Nurrotum Goverdhundas—Payne, G and S
240-87—J C Cama—Harilal Jamnadas vs Mulji Ghiga and others—W and G, P and R, and M, E and H
534-89—In person—Cursetji Dorabji Bhomisa vs Ardesir Dorabjee Bhomisa—In person
517-90—Nanu and H—Alibhoy Jeewanji and others vs Shaik Tyebbhoy Abdulalli—Payne, G and S
For dismissal.
9-91—Conroy and B—Nanabai alias Cooverrahoo vs Jewandas Hurridas—Roughton and B—(Testamentary suit.)

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice TELANG.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

708-90—Crawford, B, B and B—Dayal Jairaj vs Kessowji Cullianji and another—In person—(For Consent decree.)
Defended New Long Causes.
709-90—Conroy and B H Ballantine vs Essoofally Heptoola. Payne, G and S Part heard.
710-90—Conroy and B H Ballantine vs Jehangir Cursetjee Cowasjee—T A Bland.
716-90—In person, a pauper. Bahadoorsing Sookhsing vs Jokun Sobhun Purdessee—Janardhan G
720-90—Mansuklal, D and J Rugoonath Jugajee and others vs Bhonajee Shivajee and others—Chalk, W and S
660-90—Ardesir H and D—Aishabai vs Motilal Nagindas and others—Mansuklal D and J
705-90—Balkrishna V N K Custoorchund Bhoga and others vs Byramjee Dinshaw F Limjee and others. Ardesir H and D
348-90—Mansuklal D and J—Burjorjee Dorabjee Patel and another vs Dhunbai and others. (Payne G and S, and in person.

(Before the Hon. Mr Justice FARRAN.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

395-90—Khunderao M for pauper—Dadoba Hurrychunjee vs L Rivett-Carnac—Little, S, F and N.
511-90—Chitnis, M and M—Goolabchund Hirachund vs Magonlal Gunput and another—E Wilkin.
547-90—Thakurdas, D and C—Fazulla Khaklani vs Fazul Noor Mahomed—Little, S F and N.
519-90—Crawford B, B and B—H A Acworth vs Hajee Fateh Mahomed Rahimtoola—Thakurdas, D and C.
406-90—Tyabjee and D—Damodar Soonderdas and another vs Lilladhur Shamjee and others—P and R, Conroy and B, and J, B, D and K.
399-90—D S Garud—Manulal Raghunathdas vs Ramanund Hurdayal and others—Payne G and S.
667-89—Little, S, F, and N—Purmanundas Jewandas vs Edulji Sorabji Davur and others—Payne, G and S.
468-90—Little, S, F and N—Goculdas Madhowji vs Framji Cursetji Mazagonwalla—Payne, G and S.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Drummond, 1,794 tons, Captain J M Mundle, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Warora, 2,884 tons, Captain S Maclachlan, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, &c., with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Theodorich, 1,037 tons, Captain E Dohinstrich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo 1,800 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE steam-ship Indrapura, 2,510 tons, Captain W Sanders, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of 4,937 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE steam-ship Europa, 1,433 tons, Captain H Agnew, sailed yesterday for Genoa, with a general cargo and the follbwing passengers :—Mr Weatherhead, Mr Ruxtom, Mr Thompson, Mr Westall, Mr Caster and Mr Dower.

THE French mail steamer Labourdonnais, 1,274 tons, Captain R Schmitz, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Shervieres and child, Mr Wernecke, Mr Bhyrkhard, Mr Fink, Mr and Mrs Nash and 3 children, Col Hill, Mr Dhurumsing and 62 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Indrapura (s)	Sanders	Cardiff, March 7.
	Theodorich (s)	Dohinstrich..	Cardiff, Feb 26.
	Labourdonnais (s).	Schimitz	Aden, March 25.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Europa (s)	Agnew	Genoa.
	Drummond (s)	Mundle	Dunkirk.
	Egremont Castle(s)	Valentine	Hamburg
	Warora (s)	Maclachlan	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Nizam, for China, &c
" Inchmarlo, for Dunkirk
" Inchlonga, for Dunkirk
" Indrapura, for Havre and Antwerp

CALCUTTA.

March. ARRIVALS.
29 Lalpoora s .....Stone.....Bombay, March 18.
Java s .....Rickford.....Bombay, March 6.
DEPARTURES.
March 29.—Steamers Lamington, Kasara and Putiala.

MR. S. N. SQUIRE has been appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Kaira and Panch Mahals, during the absence of Mr. Clifton on furlough.

MR. W. L. STRANGE has been appointed to act as Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Dharwar, during the absence of Mr. Davidson.

MR. C. G. W. MACPHERSON, C.S., C.I.E., will act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Belgaum ; Mr. T. S. Hamilton, Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar; and Mr. J. B. Alcock, Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat.

MR. H. S. LAWRENCE, C.S., has been appointed Assistant to the Collector of Ahmedabad.

MR. P. J. FITZGIBBON has been appointed Executive Engineer, Satara, during the absence of Mr. Maclaren, on privilege leave.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Milk and Emolient—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency and is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents—TREACHER AND Co., Bombay

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—MARCH 30.

Bickford, Captain, Bo. R A, off leave, from Karachi.
Geddes, Surgn, Ms. Medical staff, on leave from Belgaum.
Jacob, Lt, 65 Bo. L. I., on duty, from Kamptee.

APRIL 2.

Porter, Surgn, Bengal Medical-Staff, on leave, from Lucknow.
Watson, Lt, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Campbellpore.
Sandilands, Lt, Bengal, R A, on leave from Rawal Pindi.
Townley, Major, Ms. 27 Suffolk Regt, on leave, from Jhansi.
Vidal, Capt, 13th Bo. I, on leave, from Poona.
Clubley, Col, Ms., 2nd M. I., on furlough, from Mandalay.

DEPARTURES—MARCH 27.

Watkins, Lt, Bengal, R E, to join, to Allahabad.
Browne-Cove, Capt, B, 2nd K O York L I, on retirement, to England.

MARCH 30.

Buckland, Capt, Bengal D A A G, on leave, to England.

MARCH 31.

Geddes, Surgn, Ms, Medical Staff, off leave, to Belgaum.
Montgomery, Capt, 21st Bo I, on leave, to Poona.
Laffan, Surgn-Major, Ms, A M Staff, on duty, to Madras.

APRIL 1.

Campbell, Lt, Bo, 2nd Med Regt, on leave, to Deolali.
Moore, Lt, 6th M N I, to join, to Mandalay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1891.

I. The carbine prize presented by Major G. W. Roughton (vide Prize Scheme 1890-91) will be competed for on the Coorla Range on Saturday next, the 4th instant, from 6 to 9 a. m., and from 4 to 6 p.m. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 5-30, 6, 6-30, and 7 in the morning, and at 2-30, 3, 3-30, and 4 in the evening.

II. There will be gun drill for No. 2 Battery at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters at 5-45 p.m., to-day.

III. Members who have put in their class and who do not wish to complete for the prize on Saturday, are requested to return their arms and accoutrements to Head-quarters *at once*.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1891.

1. The Company competitions for H. E. the Governor's Prizes will take place at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday next, the 4th instant, on the Esplanade opposite the Gymkhana. The Officers and Volunteers of the competing teams will wear red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Officers and Volunteers present as spectators may wear white, with swords or side-arms.

2. Members who do not intend to take part in the competition for H. E. the Governor's Prizes are requested to return their arms and accoutrements to Head-quarters *at once*.

3. The Silver Cup presented as a shooting prize to the members of "A" Company, will be fired for at the Coorla Ranges on Monday morning next, the 6th instant.

4. There will be Company drill for "D" Company to-day at 5-30 p.m. behind the Town Hall. Full dress with rifles, &c.

5. There will be Company Drill for "C" Company behind the Town Hall to-day at 5-30 p.m. Dress : red uniform, helmets, arms, and accoutrements. All members of the team are requested to attend.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain
Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 2.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment is made :—Major H D Rossetter, 2nd Battn Durham L I, to be Depy Assist Adjt Genl for Musketry, in succession to Major Burroughs, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

The following appointment is made :—Major-Genl H S Anderson, CB, to be on the First Class Dist Staff, vice Major-Genl R R Gillespie, CB, deceased.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified :—Capt D C W Harrison, SC, four months, private affairs.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the following gentlemen members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi, viz. :—R N Coghlan, Esq (Vice-Chairman) ; and Major R E D Reilly, Assist Adjt Genl, Sind Dist.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

License to solemnize marriages under the provisions of the Indian Christian Marriage Act is granted to the Revd H E Barrell, of the Baptist Church, Bombay.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Capt G E Hyde Cates to act as Second Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar, is cancelled.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W L Souter, acting Assist Supt of Police, Panch Mahals, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Ernest Sawrey Cookson to be a sub pro tem Police Probationer, and to attach him to the office of the Dist Supt of Police, Satara.

Mr L H Spence, Dist Supt of Police, Kaira, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E F Green to act as Dist Supt of Police, Kaira, during the absence of Mr Spence on privilege leave or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment pending further orders :—Mr J W Walker, C S, on his return to duty, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Satara ; Dr A D Pollen, C S, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan ; Mr C G W Macpherson, C S, C I E, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Belgaum ; Mr T S Hamilton, C S, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar ; and Mr J B Alcock, C S, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat.

H E in Council is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from Mr J R Naylor's return to duty, and pending further orders :—Mr H Batty, C S, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri ; and Mr J D S FitzMaurice, C S, to act as Assist Judge in the Surat Dist for the Broach Collectorate.

H E in Council is pleased to invest Mr J D S FitzMaurice with all the powers of a District Judge within the portion of the Surat Dist in the executive charge of the Collector of Broach, and to direct that he shall ordinarily hold his Court at Broach. H E in Council is also pleased to appoint Mr FitzMaurice to be a Joint Sessions Judge in the Surat Sessions Division, and further to direct that he shall try all cases which may be committed to him for trial by the Magistrates of the Broach Collectorate.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C B Winchester, C S, from the date of his relief at Kolaba by Mr. Winter, to act as Collector and Dist Magistrate, Sholapur, and Dist Registrar, Sholapur, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Sholapur Dist, pending further orders ; and Mr W Doderet, C S, to act as Collector and Dist Magistrate and Dist Registrar, Sholapur, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Sholapur Dist, during Mr Winchester's absence on leave, or until further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F L Charles, C S, to act as Collector and Dist Magistrate, Sholapur, and Dist Registrar, Sholapur, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Sholapur Dist, pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Gopal Janardan Bhatkande, Head Accountant, Belgaum, to act as Huzur Depy Collector, Bijapur, during the absence of Rao Bahadur Shantapa Rangapa, on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the date of Mr T H Stewart's retirement :—Mr W A East to be Commissioner, first grade ; Mr A D Carey to be Survey and Settlement Commissioner, continuing to act as Commissioner, first grade, and Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, and Reporter General of External Commerce ; Mr J K Spence to act as second-grade Commissioner ; Mr E C Ozanne to act as Survey and Settlement Commissioner ; and Dr T Cooke, C I E, to hold charge of the office of Director of Land Records and Agriculture in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure.

Mr H S L

REAL IVORY HANDLED CUTLERY.

GUARANTEED PURE STEEL. Of the very Best Quality, with through Tang. Table and Dessert KNIVES and CARVERS. A small supply just received by

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
House Furnishers and Billiard Table Makers,
18, Marine Street.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3. HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Lost Luggage and Unclaimed Goods at the G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd April, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place :—

A quantity of lost luggage and unclaimed goods.

AUCTION SALE OF MOW FINE COTTON (SLIGHTLY S. W. D.)

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction in Colaba, in the jutha of Soondarjee Keshowji, by order of the underwriters of Mow :—

75 full-pressed Mow fine cotton (S. W. D).
17 bags Mow fine cotton (S. W. D).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GOOD DOMRAWATI COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd inst. at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Boyd & Co., at their godha, Colaba, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ardaseer Hormusjee Mackinar & Co :—

100 bales full-pressed Domrawati cotton, marked B F G.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, opposite the Marine Line Station, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, best electroplated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, guns, rifles, swords, revolvers, hanging and table lamps, Brussels and velvet carpets, pictures, a handsome strong grey Arab horse, a strong-built victoria, sets of harness, hunting whips, &c., the property of NUSSERVANJEE H. KATRAKE, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 bay waler gelding, rising 8, fast trotter, grand galloper and very showy, believed sound.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 second-hand palanquin office-shigram.
1 strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 brown waler, 6 years old, good in saddle and harness.
1 chesnut waler gelding, 8 years old, 16 hands ; will make a good lanlan or brougham horse, the property of Mr. FILLIS of Fillis's Circus.
1 bay waler gelding, aged charger and perfectly quiet in saddle or harness and on parade. Carries a lady. Very suitable for a brougham or victoria, or shigram horse.
1 handsome iron-grey child's pony, Frixie with saddle. Constantly ridden for the last 3 years, never sick or sorry, also 3 mulch cows, owner going home.
1 handsome strong dog-cart on C springs.
1 strong roan waler mare and set of English harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executrix of the estate of the late E. Haydi, Esq., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 12th inst. at 1 p.m. at Bandora Hill, close to the Jamadhoy Peerbhoy Sanitarium, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, hanging and table lamps, Brussels and velvet carpets, pictures, &c.

Detailed catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Arab and Persian Horses, at Sulleman-bin Dawood's Stables, Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite to Messrs. Treacher and Co.

On SUNDAY, the 5th April, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned premises the property of different dealers proceeding to their native country.

A lot of Arab and Persian horses, consisting of chargers, galloways, racers, hacks, ponies, &c.

Further particulars will be given hereafter.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, and under the power of sale reserved to him in a deed of mortgage, dated the 31st day of January, 1888, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Bebee Khatoon, the wife of Mahomed Jaffer Shirazee, and the said Mahomed Jaffer Shirazee, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th day of April, 1891, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property :—All that dividend or dividends, or other sum or sums of money, which may be declared on the estate of the late Candas Narrondas, or otherwise, shall become payable to the said Bebee Khatoon as one of the creditors on the estate of the said Candas Narrondas, in respect of the sum of Rs. 18,27,089-2-11, due to her as in the said mortgage mentioned.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No 37, Marine Lines, opposite to the Marine Battalion Mess, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, of the latest design and best workmanship by Wimbridge, John Roberts, and others, best electroplated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table lamps, Punka's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, very rich Persian carpets, &c., the property of A. C. LOGAN, Esq., B. C. S.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT DELISLE ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m. on the premises, by order of Sha Goverdhandas Jadoosha, and on account and at the risk of Syed Hoosenalli bin Mir Rahimalli Mudin and Fatma Begum binte Syed Ahmedsha, and wife of the said Syed Hoosenalli bin Rahimalli Mudin, the following valuable landed properties :—

All those four pieces or parcels of batty field lands or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or range of buildings built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the southern side of Delisle Road otherwise called Delisle Road Cross Lane, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring, each piece, 736, 434, 593 and 2830 square yards or thereabouts, together with a range of buildings and a bungalow now in the course of construction, standing on the second lot, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the ground of Tookaram Ramji Mali and Bapoo Mahadhoojee Mali, on the west by the ground of Dayal Bhagut, on the north by the Delisle Road Cross Lane, and on the south by the Curimbhoy Mill.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Abdoolally Karrimbhoy and on account and at the risk of Hajee Abu Ahmed and another, the following very valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the several messuages, bungalows, chawls and other building standing thereon, situate at Mingutmurdi, Ferguson Road, without the Fort, in the city of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 827 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 299, 2-0, 299, and new No. 12,416, 12,233 and 14,316, and assessed in the books of the Collector or Assessor of Bombay Municipal taxes under ward No. 2092, and bounded, as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the Tulsi water-pipes on or towards the south by the property of Janardhan Gopal, and on or towards the east by a public passage or ground, and on or towards the west by the Tulsi water pipes, and which heriditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenant of the said Haji Abu Ahmed.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Ferguson Road aforesaid, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 976 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 360, new No. 12,404, and new survey No. 2820, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the Tulsi water pipes, on or towards the south by the property of Dossabhoy Cowasjee Hamjee, on or towards the east by the property of Antonio Francisco Louis, and on or towards the west by a public passage.

THIRDLY—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Mingutmundli, Ferguson Road, aforesaid, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 272 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 360, new No. 12,401, new survey No. 2820, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the Ferguson Road aforesaid, on or towards east and south by the Tulsi water pipes, and on or towards the west by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, made to order by Wimbridge and John Roberts, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome Crown, Derby, Doulton, and majolica table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of M. BRESSLAUER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, April 3, 1891.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.
No 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF FULLY GOOD BENGAL COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba in the jutha of Toolsidass Morarjee, by order of Mukhunlall Govindram, and on account and at the risk of Choonilal Lekhraj—

100 full-pressed bales fully good Bengal cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 6th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 „ white dhoties.
5 „ „ shirtings.
1 „ 6 pieces silk furniture velvet plush.

On account of the concerned 4 large pictures in fancy frames, damaged.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong second-hand office shigram.
1 handsome glass-fronted double-seated brougham.
1 light and strong victoria.
1 dark-brown gelding, 14-3½, quiet in saddle, and sound.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 6th April, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late M. E. LECKIE, Esq., consisting of electro-plated spoons and forks, cruetstand, knives and forks, set of dinner service, photographic camera with lens and kit, large-size 12-air musical box, reading books and novels, wearing apparel, telescopes, table and bed linen, one picture, "Battle of Kasas," rattan tiffin basket, camp tables, bedstead, portable dinner waggon and whatnot cane chairs, portmanteaux, tin boxes, &c.

The property is on view.

IMPORTANT TO MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

AUCTION SALE of the stock-in-trade of a wholesale Druggist at Chuckla near Jakaria Musjid.

Under instructions from the trustees of the estate of Thakersey Bhunjee and Davidass Bhunjee, who lately traded under the name of Thakersey Bhunjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 18, Chuckla Road, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of April, and the following days, at 1 p.m. each day, the whole of the stock-in-trade, consisting of drugs, patent medicines, tinctures, powders, roots, empty bottles of sizes, disinfecting powder, tea, soaps, glass cupboards, large iron safe, &c.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chowpatty, Gamdevi Road, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, fancy table ornaments and flower vases, Hinks's table and hanging lamp, Brussels carpets, pictures, a strong-built waggonette, &c., the property of NOWROJEE FRAMJEE, Esq., mail contractor.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE of Valuable Landed Property on the Gorupdeo Road on the Frere Land Estate.

On TUESDAY, the 7th April, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Memon Hajee Ellias Ally, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagee, Oomer Peermahomed, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of December, 1887, the following landed property, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary leasehold land or ground, admeasuring 1,000 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 1-3721 and 4-3721, together with the messuages, tenements, ranges of buildings or houses and outhouses standing thereon, and also all and every buildings and erections whatever will hereafter be built, erected and standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Frere Land Estate or Ghorupdeo Road, and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A ward No. 3381 and Street No. 257, and bounded on the east by vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on the west by a proposed road, on the north by vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On TUESDAY, the 14th April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 34 Tent, Esplanade, opposite the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned cottage pianoforte by Kirkham, glass aquarium with gold fishes, sewing machine, table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, pictures, Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome table ornaments, plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of A. H. D. PRICE, Esq. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN LOHARCHALL STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Raghoba Ramchandra, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated 13th day of August 1885—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground partly Government and partly Fazendari, together with the messuages, tenements, and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Loharchall Street, outside the Fort, in the sub-registration district of Mandvi, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 78 and registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under No. 6940, admeasuring 440 and 280 respectively, making together 550 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Narayen Bulvant, on the west by the property of the late Bhowani Shunker Banu Joshi, on the north by the property of Sadanand Trimbukjee, and on the south by the said Loharchall street, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, April 3, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE of Cashmere Shawls, Embroidered Table Covers, Engraved Metal Work, Sandalwood Work-boxes, Toys, Fans, cases of Soap, damaged Green Shirtings, &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq. official assignee, H. C., and assignee for the estate and effects of Killoomall Jaithmal, Sindi Multani, lately carried on business as merchants and jewellers in Bombay and Bangalore, in partnership with Dharamdas Poonjamal and Chelaram Jethmal under the name of Dharamdas Poonjamal & Co. in Bangalore, and in Bombay under the name of Gowmal Jethmal, insolvents, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 6th April, 1891, at 2 p.m., at their sale rooms No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Street, Fort, the 3 cases containing cashmere shawls, embroidered table covers, pillow cushions, caps and slippers, purdah curtains, borders, counterpanes, gowns, carpets, doilies, bronze brass and silver-gilt engraved metal-work waiters, vases, trays, tumblers, cups, plates, lotas, teapots, toys, shields, dinner bells, sandalwood handkerchief and glove boxes, card cases, stamp boxes, paper cutters, tortoise-shell card baskets, cigar cases, napkin rings, wall and paper screens, fans of sorts and sizes, &c.

Also by order of Messrs. Lidbetter and Co., five cases transparent toilet glycerine soap.

Also on account of the underwriters, landed ex s. s. "Clan Alpine" 26 pieces damaged green-bordered glazed shirtings.

SALE of Lathe, Donkey Pumps, Punching and Shearing Machine, Iron Presses with sets of dies, C. I. Fans, Gilting Battery, Winch, Teak Scantlings, &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., official assignee H. C. and assignee for the estate and effects of Hirjeebhoy Ruttonjee, Jussoo Meamins, an insolvent, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th April 1891, at 2 p.m., at Ripon Road, Old Raceccurse (Muddon Poora), consisting, a large screw cutting self-acting lathe, a punching and shearing machine, donkey pumps, C. I. fans, feed pump, rope machines, iron presses with sets of dies, travelling forge, safety bellows, anvil, bench vices, fly wheels, C. I. pulleys, couplings, valves, shaftings, crank shafts, brackets, old and new iron trolly wheels with W. I. axles, winch, grind-stone, C.I. troughs, gram mill, old tanks, crushing machines, suction pipes, tools, gilting battery, wooden models, bullock gearing, old belting, small boiler, teak frames, timber plates, scantlings, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, April 3, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY, APRIL 2.

THE London Stock Exchange reopened after the Easter holidays yesterday, and Consols advanced ⅛ per cent. on last Thursday's quotation, say to 96¼ ; Indian Sterling Loan being ¼ per cent. lower, at 108½. The market rates of discount were unaltered. Bar Silver was ⅛ per oz. dearer, at 45d., and Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher in each denomination, at £75½ and £77½ respectively ; while in New York, the metal was ¼ cent. higher, at 98¼, with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88¼ dollars. In Paris, French Rentes were unaltered at 95 ; Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs 25·18½.

At the Biddings for 45 lakhs of Indian Council Remittances yesterday, the whole amount offered was allotted at 1s. 5 3-16d., Calcutta taking 25 lakhs, Bombay 15, and Madras 5 ; this rate showing an advance of ⅛d. on the price obtained at the regular Biddings last week, and of 1-16d. on that fetched by the extra Bills on Calcutta placed on Tuesday. Five lakhs of extra Bills, of which Bombay took 4, were afterwards allotted at 1s. 5 7-32d. It is announced that 50 lakhs will be offered next Wednesday. The Exchange Banks advanced their buying rate in India at 30 days' sight by ⅛d. yesterday, making it stand at 1s. 5d. again.

Quotations for Bombay Linseed come the same as they ruled before the holidays, say 43s.6d. for spot, and 42s. 6d. for arrival Seed, ex quay. The Wheat Market was strong at an advance of 1½d. per cental in No. 1 spot Soft White in Liverpool, at 8s.1½d. ; White Delhi being unaltered at 7s. 5½d., ex quay.

The Liverpool Cotton Market reopened yesterday, and closed quiet generally, with Surats in favour of buyers. The price of Mid.-Americans remained as before the holidays, at 4¾d. per lb., and Surats were unchanged in value ; but American Arrivals were 1-16d. lower, the extreme quotations being 4 25-32d. for April deliveries, and 5d. for August-September. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, inclusive of 500 Surats. The Imports were 67,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York, 9 cents was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands ; and July Futures are quoted at 8·97 cents, the last quotation for June having been 8·88 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 9,000 bales ; and the figures this season, now compare, as undernoted with those of the preceding two years.

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Wednesday's Receipts...	9,000	8,000	6,000
Four days' do. ...	67,000	25,000	34,000
Since 1st Sept. '90	6,263,000	5,560,000	5,229,000

Cotton has been dull again locally, and only a small business has transpired ; but prices show no change. Exporters have been out of the market, only 100 bales of Bengal having been taken, at Rs. 154 ; but the Mills have bought 1,800 bales, of which 1,000 were Dhulia and at Rs. 148·50 ; the balance being made up of 200 Bhownaggur, at Rs. 184½-7 ; 100 each of Bengal, at Rs. 164 ; Broach, at 185 ; Antni, at Rs. 163½-66 and Barsee, at Rs. 192 ; and 50 bales each, of Mowa, at Rs. 184½ ; Virumgaum, at Rs. 172 ; Anjari, at Rs. 172 ; and Ojain, at Rs. 158½ per candy.

WHEAT.—A large business has been done again to-day in a strong market, but without quotable change in rates.

SEEDS have been taken to only a moderate extent ; but the feeling has been steady, and prices are quite unaltered for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows ;—

Cotton.....	8,498 bales.
Wheat	60,637 cwts.
Linseed	49,595 „
Rapeseed.....	7,324 „
Gingelly.....	2,303 „
Groundnuts	15,164 „
Castorseed	4,769 „

FREIGHTS are firm and advancing ; and there is a fair demand for tonnage at 6d. to 1s. per ton above yesterday's rates. The "Bedouin" (s) for April loading, has been fixed for Marseilles and Genoa, at 26s. 6d, per ton ; and business has been done, for May shipment, to Oriental Ports, at 25s. 6d. to 26s. per ton.

MONEY.—The fact that no change was made in the rates of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon, goes to confirm the view which we took when reviewing the Return issued on Tuesday, that the heavy withdrawals shown thereby were due to an exceptional and temporary cause ; and the state of the market would appear to warrant the retention of the Bank's minimum at the low level of 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE, following Council allotments, opened this morning firm at an advance of 1-16d. on yesterday's closing rates ; business, however, has been dull, the higher quotations checking the supply of Merchants' Bills. A small business has transpired in three months' sight Credits, at 1s. 5 7-16d. for a month's delivery ; and a fair amount of Bank Telegraphic has been sold at 1s. 5 5-32d. for near transfer. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on demand ...1s. 5 3-16 to 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 5½ to 5-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight.1s. 5 5-16d.	„
Credits do. .1s. 5 7-16d.	„
Francs 3 months' sight...1·83½	„

The usual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

Statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint from 19th March to 1st April 1891. ..... Rs. 54,01,000
Silver received during the week..... „ 10,42,000

Rs. 64,43,000
New coin paid during the week..... „ 12,00,000

Rs. 52,43,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals... .. „ 18,49,000

Rs. 70,92,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been strong and advancing in sympathy with advices from the other side, and rates for Fours rapidly moved up to 106 for cash, 105⅞ for the next settlement on the 30th instant, and 105 9-16 for the 1st June account ; and before the close some further rise was attained, the cash price having left off at 106 1-16. For 4½ per cents 107½ is still the nominal quotation.

SHARES.—There has been more enquiry for Cotton Mill and Press Scrip to-day ; and our quotations, in a number of cases, show an improvement, while the feeling generally is in favour of sellers. The Miscellaneous Market is quiet but steady at previous rates.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats in favour of buyers.

Good Dhollerah	3 15-16.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India 30 days' sight	1s. 5d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account...	96⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	95
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75½
4½ per cent. „	77½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108½
Bar Silver	45.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

APRIL 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Telegrams in Code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at the risk of senders.

Cable Santa Eliza-Payta interrupted. Telegrams for Payta and places south as far as Iquique can be sent by steamer from Payta.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, APRIL 1.

10 p.m.	77·0

THURSDAY, APRIL 2.

6 a.m...	75·2
10 a.m...	82·5
2 p.m...	82·7
4 p.m...	82·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BECHTLER—March 28, at Allahabad, the wife of J C Bechtler, of a son.
HUNT—March 23, at Ahmedabad, the wife of Captain V E Hunt, 2nd King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, of a daughter.
MORGAN—March 24, at Quetta, Biluchistan, India, the wife of Surgeon J C Morgan, Medical Staff, Staff Surgeon, Quetta, of a son.
MOLL—March 26, at 9, Victoria Terrace, the wife of A Moll, Esq, of a daughter.
PHILLIPS—March 25, at Lucknow, the wife of Bandmaster John Phillips, 2nd Battalion, The Royal Irish Regiment, of a son.
SCHNARRE—March 21, at Shoreham, Ootacamund, the wife of A Schnarre, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

JACK—BUTT—March 30, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev H B Hyde, M. A. Thomas Parvis Jack, of the Bank of Bengal, to Clara Kernot, only daughter of Charles Kernot Butt, of Hampton Hill, Middlesex.

DEATHS.

OTTMANN—March 26, at Poonamallee Road, Egmore, Madras, Harriett Laura, the wife of Mr S W H Ottmann, Assistant Engineer, P W D, aged 34 years.
RICKETTS—March 29 at Bangalore, of acute peritonitis, Richard George ("Dick"), the dearly loved son of Mr and Mrs E G Ricketts, aged 21 years and 4 months.
STUART—March 31, at St Thome, Madras, Anna Eliza, widow of the late William Carmalt Stuart, and daughter of the late Captain A A Mussita, Madras Army, aged 57 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1891.

WE shall have to wait until the Bombay Legislative Council reassembles in the rains for further discussion of the Boiler Inspection Act Amendment Bill, which passed the second reading last week, and now awaits consideration in detail. But it is as well that meanwhile all available means of expressing public opinion upon the course Government are pursuing in regard to the measure should be made use of, the more so as Government have themselves freely invited suggestions from outside. By the time the Bill comes before Council again, it is to be hoped that Government will have materially changed the position they have taken up regarding at least one important element in the Bill. The author of the measure, in introducing it, expressed the desire of Government that from all quarters suggestions might come which would be of practical value in improving the Bill, confessing that as it stood it was the outcome of suggestions from outside. Sir Raymond West, as the sponsor for the measure, ought to know ; but there is a confident belief abroad that this is not quite an accurate account of the genesis of the measure, which we owe rather to the honourable member's genius than to his information, and that if people practically conversant with the subject had been more freely taken into counsel it would have been a very different measure from what it is. In saying this we do not wish to endorse the opinion that the Bill should have been cast entirely in an expert mould. Experts may be the only people with a direct knowledge of the subject-matter of the Bill, but in this case, as in all others of a like nature, the expert view needs to be co-ordinated with considerations of public policy and of administrative convenience which come within the sphere of the legislator alone. An experts' Bill, as such, is therefore not to be desired ; nor is it asked for. What is asked is that Government should listen a little more carefully than they have done to that competent opinion to which a month ago they were professing to be anxious to defer.

First of all we should like to know upon whose advice, expert or lay, they decided to extend the Act to prime-movers. It will be seen from the report of the Mill-owners' Association, which we print in another column, that when a few months ago Government informed that influential body that a proposal was before them to do this they were promptly told that the proposal was objectionable on various substantial grounds. There is no evidence that Government have sought advice in any other quarter, and we cannot see in the Bill as amended before the second reading any of the important changes which Sir Raymond West promised as the result of suggestions from many quarters. What we do see, rather, are the marks of a tenacity to preconceived views which may be characteristic, but which none the less will deprive this legislation of public confidence unless it is very largely relaxed. It seems a pity to have to say it, but Lord Harris himself was much less responsive in the second reading of the debate to the criticism that had been passed upon the prime-mover section than he might have been. In roundly declaring that the Government would reject Mr. Forrest's amendment, omitting this objectionable section from the Bill, his Excellency went much in advance of the discussion. Mr. Forrest, for reasons of convenience which claim approval, postponed until the Bill comes to be considered in detail his statement of reasons for moving the rejection of section 37—the prime-movers inspection section. Before the reasons for Mr. Forrest's amendment had been presented the Governor remarked :—"With regard to prime-movers he had no doubt in his own mind that the Government would reject the motion of Mr. Forrest." Fortunately his Excellency stated his reasons for this decision, and if it can be shown that they are reasons based upon a misconception, the decision itself may well be revised. The Government seem to think that the report of the Select Committee ties their hands, and leaves them no choice in regard to section 37. Of the five members of the Select Committee, Lord Harris said, only one was against the inspection of prime-movers, and, he added, "I do not think it would be possible for Government to resist a report of that force as to the necessity and aim of that inspection." Now it is just possible that some of the members of the Select Committee may have been not quite as fixed in their beliefs as they should have been. But two of the members whose votes Lord Harris counted as in favour of the section as it stands have as a matter of fact pronounced against it with sufficient emphasis to make it impossible in the case of the one, and exceedingly difficult in that of the other, to call them as witnesses to the necessity of prime-mover inspection. The first of them is the Hon. Mr. Wadia, whose denunciation of the principle was uttered before the Bill went into Committee. On the introduction of the Bill at the beginning of last month Mr. Wadia said : "Whatever diversity of opinion there may be as to the necessity of a measure rendering the periodical inspection of steam boilers on land by competent persons compulsory, none has ever existed as to the inadvisability of interference, whether by the State or by voluntary association, in the matter of prime-movers." "If we admit," Mr. Wadia said further on, "the principle that legislation is necessary only for the protection of life and property, it will be found that no cause has been shown for the inspection of prime-movers." The honourable member was not debarred by the opinions thus stated from signing without reservation a report providing for an inspection of prime-movers under conditions ingeniously devised to invite every objection that could possibly be raised to such inspection.

Here, then, is one of the supporters of the principle of section 37 whose vote in Committee Lord Harris counts in the "overwhelming majority" against Mr Forrest's amendment. The other is the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Yajnik, and it is of some importance to notice that his conversion followed the signature of the report instead of preceding it, and that it was a conversion in an opposite direction to Mr. Wadia's. Mr. Javerilal's account of his conversion is that when the addition of section 37 was first suggested he saw no very serious objection to it, and indeed he thought that an occasional examination of prime-movers might do good. Since then he has done precisely what we should have expected so reasonable and judicial-minded a man to have done before instead of after signing the report. He has consulted mill-owners and engineers, and from them he has learnt that the risk which the section in its new shape imposes is greater than it would have been had it remained in its original permissive form, and that it will place mill-owners in a worse plight than they are in at present. "Apart from this circumstance," continued Mr. Javerilal, "the consideration that in the hands of an inspector who is not a highly paid officer the working of this section will throw many temptations in his way, constitute in my mind an objection which, if not perhaps fatal to the retention of the section in the Bill, is at all events of so serious and overwhelming a nature that any good which the section may be supposed to bring about in the interest of the public safety would be more than counter-balanced by the abuses it might lead to." Between the speech in which Mr. Javerilal, who was expected to bless prime-mover inspection, and Balaam-like most effectually cursed it, and the announcement made by Lord Harris, only one short speech intervened, and it is not easy to understand how, almost before the echo of Mr. Javerilal's words had died away, his Excellency counted that honourable member's predilection for section 37 as a reason why Government could not change their course upon this matter. Let us add that though Mr. Wadia signed the report, and thus, with Mr. Javerilal, made one of that "overwhelming majority" of four to one to which his Excellency at once appeals and yields, he was careful to say that he saw no reason to change the view he had all along held on the subject—the view namely that no cause had been shown for the inspection of prime-movers, and no difference of opinion had ever existed amongst competent persons as to the inadvisability of such inspection. Are we not justified therefore in saying that Government have pronounced too precipitately against Mr. Forrest's amendment, and that instead of the attitude of the majority of the Select Committee precluding Government from reconsidering their opinion upon the subject of the inspection of prime-movers, the majority really favoured the principle of the amendment. In other words the inspection of prime-movers had only two unequivocal supporters in the committee, Sir Raymond West and the Hon. Mr. Pritchard. When his Excellency therefore pleads that Government could not resist a report of such force in favour of the principle of this inspection it is clear that the only force Government have to resist is that of their own tenacity—whether an individual or a collective tenacity those only who are in the confidence of the *dii majores* of the administration can say. We have said enough, however, to show that this report, which Lord Harris deems to be so constraining, is not constraining at all, and that Government may even now apply themselves to the consideration of the question with an entirely open mind.

HAS the time come for making a judicious effort to revive the Ottoman Parliament which sat in 1877 from which such great things were expected by Sir Henry Layard, Mr. Lawrence Oliphant, and others ? Lord Stratheden and Campbell pressed the question on the attention of Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords on the 9th March, oblivious apparently of the fact that the present Foreign Minister had a good deal to do with the events which put a period to the existence of that ephemeral Assembly. The Ottoman Parliament stood inconveniently in the path when a dexterous diplomacy was weaving the Shouvaloff memoranda in which a Sultan might be made to acquiesce while a Turkish House of Commons might have been so maladroit as to raise difficulties. In Lord Stratheden and Campbell's view the acquittal of Moussa Bey and other incidents have discredited the institutions under which they happened, and

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE QUEEN AND DHULEEP SINGH.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

Her Majesty the Queen, who is at present residing at Grasse, granted an audience yesterday to the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN ITALY AND AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 1.

The cause of the delay in making reparation to Italy for the lynching at New Orleans, is owing to the inability of the Central Government to interfere with the administration of justice in individual states.

ROME, APRIL 1.

The Italian press adopt a moderate tone in discussing the New Orleans question, and do not expect that any serious complications will arise with the United States.

LORD HARRIS ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KARWAR, APRIL 2.

On the arrival of the s. s. Clive at Karwar at 2 p.m. Colonel Woodward, the Collector, and Mr. Westbrook, the Port Officer, and the Police Superintendent, Mr. Mactier, came on board to welcome his Excellency. At 5 p.m. H. E. the Governor and staff landed and drove to the Municipal Hall, where an address was presented. His Excellency in replying said that he sympathised with them that they had no railway communication, and on the fact that the railway should run to Marmagoa, a foreign port, instead of to Karwar. But the Government of India, his Excellency said, had many projects in hand; and he would be deceiving them by holding out any hope of railway communication in the immediate future. Regarding the steamer communication, his Excellency said that was a matter he had already considered, and he found it scarcely possible to come to any satisfactory terms with the steamship companies. He noticed the address did not contain any reference to local matters, such as water or drainage and from this he concluded that affairs were in a satisfactory condition. In conclusion, his Excellency thanked them for their cordial reception of him and afterwards dined on board the s. s. Clive.

FURTHER TROOPS FOR MANIPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, APRIL 2.

Two hundred men of the Oxfordshire Regiment have been ordered to Tammu to join the force against Manipur.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 2.

News from Palosi state that working parties from the first brigade of the Black Mountain Expedition have completed two and half miles of the road to Baio, where the numbers of the enemy are increasing every day. The total distance from Palosi to Baio is only five miles. Sir W. Lockhart, Brigadier-General Hammond, and Generelles met to confer at Palosi yesterday. Some men with standards were observed on the right bank of the river near Didol and shelled. It has become evident that both at Diliari and Darbandrai our forces were opposed by Chagarzais, though it was in the Akazai country. The left wing of the 18th Punjab Infantry under Major Porter move from Oghi to Pabal Gali. Two companies of the 11th Bengal Infantry under Captain Strachey have been moved up to the rock picquet east of Palosi.

THE KALE STATE.

The Tsawbwa of Kale was yesterday morning arrested for continued misconduct and misgovernment of his state. The Burmese looked on with apparent unconcern. The Kale State will now come under British rule.

THE COIMBATORE ABDUCTION CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 2.

Some time ago the Rev. Handley Bird, a Missionary at Coimbatore, took a Brahmin boy, said to be a minor, from the custody of his guardians, for the purpose, it is alleged, of converting him. The guardians applied to the District Munsiff and obtained an injunction restraining the Rev. Mr. Bird from converting the youth or removing him from the jurisdiction of the Munsiff's Court. It is alleged that the Rev. Mr. Bird afterwards sent the boy away. The District Munsiff heard of it and committed Mr. Bird to jail for six months for contempt of Court. Mr. Bird appealed to the District Judge and obtained bail and the suspension of the Munsiff's order till the 23rd March on the condition of his producing the boy before that date. The boy was not produced, and Mr. Bird was ordered to jail; but the order was suspended till the District Judge could write his judgment, which was to have been delivered yesterday. Mr. Bird appealed to the High Court, which ordered the application to be made after the lower court had been obeyed: so Mr. Bird is now in jail, and will remain for six months, unless the High Court reverses the order of committal when the case is again brought before it. Mr. Bird asserts that the boy is not a minor.

DEPARTURE FOR THE HILLS.

The members of Government left Madras for Ootacamund yesterday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, APRIL 1.

N. Company's steamer Merkara left

ADEN, APRIL 1.

steamer Rewa left here

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 1.

mer Shannon arrived

SUEZ, APRIL 1.

Khedive arrived

here

THE MANIPUR OUTBREAK.

FURTHER AUTHENTIC DETAILS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, APRIL 2.

Major Boileau writes, confirming Captain Gordon's telegram, the substance of which was sent you yesterday. It appears that our troops first attacked Julraj's palace, intending to capture and depose the chief of the forces, who is hostile to the English.

Ninety-seven sepoys are missing, and only 108 of the 43rd Regiment were present when the roll was called. Lieutenant Simpson was taken prisoner. Two native officers, one bugler, and 66 sepoys have been killed. 9 sepoys have been wounded and 62 rifles are missing; and only 114 were found.

The officers who have come in are:—Captains Butcher, Chatterton, Lugard, Woods, Calvert, and Gordon; also Mrs. Grimwood. The turbulent character of the attack was defeated, and our troops retired to the Residency, which the enemy fired on with guns till 8 o'clock at night. The Chief Commissioner then went out to make terms and was taken prisoner. The firing recommenced, and at midnight the compound became untenable. Our force retreated and were opposed at every thannah on the road. The casualties are:—Colonel Skeene of the 42nd Regiment taken prisoner; Lieutenant Lugard slightly wounded, and eleven sepoys.

THE NAGAS COME TO TERMS.

The Manipur Deputy Commissioner from Kohima telegraphs that Mao has been destroyed with excellent effect.

The Manipur Nagas, near Kohima, have come in with presents; but the villages between Manipur and Kharrong have been abandoned. The Nagas at Kohima have volunteered to proceed to Manipur to ascertain the fate of the prisoners.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

SIMLA, APRIL 2.

A telegram from the Secretary, Assam, to Foreign Office, Simla, which was sent on the 1st inst. was received on the 2nd April. The Deputy Commissioner, Cachar, telegraphs the following news which is correct:—

On the 24th, political negotiations having failed, the Chief Commissioner decided that the capture of Julraj should be made in the palace. Skeene got two, hundred and fifty men into the palace, where there were four guns in position and six thousand men. A serious engagement ensued, when we lost Brackenbury and twenty-one sepoys wounded. An attack was then made on the Residency, and our troops were withdrawn from the palace. The Residency was held till eight in the evening, when an armistice was arranged, and the Chief, Skeene, Grimwood, Simpson, Cossins, and a bugler went half-way to the palace to meet the Maharajah. They were pushed into the gate of the post, only the bugler escaping. The party in the Residency waited until midnight, when suddenly the guns played on the Residency at hundred and fifty yards. One shell dismantled the Residency and killed all the horses. At two in the morning the force evacuated the Residency, retreating in disorder, being short of ammunition; Brackenbury dying just before from his severe wounds. Retiring all day on the 25th, the party met Cowley's detachment at ten on the morning of the 26th, which saved the party, as they had no food or ammunition. The retreat continued in good order to Ghirighat. Over two hundred of the party were killed or missing. Cowley's party had Martinis, while the Chief's escort had Sniders. The causes of the disaster are (one) the Maharaja's using big guns, (two) the Chief's escort having only forty rounds per man and no surplus food, (three) the Chief, Grimwood, and Skeene being captured and Manipur forces being too numerous and well armed.

CAPTAIN MELVILLE'S STATEMENT.

Captain Melville telegraphs that he left Manipur for Kohima on the 23rd. A short way out he was taken to the palace and imprisoned. At Langtobal the detachment of thirty men were all killed, also a small detachment on the march between Manipur and Kohima. The result was that Brackenbury was killed, two hundred men killed or missing, and the Chief, Grimwood, Cossins, Simpson, Skeene, and Melville were captured. Gordon, Boileau, Butcher, Chatterton, Lugard, Woods, Calvert, Mrs. Grimwood, Cowley, Williams, and Coleman, in Lakhimpur, with six hundred men wounded, are doing well.

Earlier news from Tammú seems to indicate that the statement about the Langtobal detachment is not true. The message from Gordon gives further details to the effect that they could have held on longer had ammunition lasted. Owing to the 43rd having Martinis, and the Chief's escort, the 42nd, and the 40th, having Sniders it gave out. They left the Residency at two on the morning of the 25th. Seven officers, Mrs. Grimwood, and two hundred sepoys were attacked at three in the morning, but fought, though attacked again at one in the afternoon by a strong force. The party got divided, but rejoined at ten on the morning of the 20th, when they met Cowley having had a third engagement near Limatac. Gordon, in his second message, says:—"I met Cowley on the 26th and asked the assembled military officers if they could attempt the rescue of the Chief. They agreed that it was impossible, owing to want of ammunition and food."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 2.

Thirty-five Gurkhas and several followers that have escaped from Manipur have reached British territory. They state that Mr. Grimwood, the Resident, Colonel Skeene, and Lieutenant Simpson, went under a flag of truce to the Maharajah's palace, where they were immediately made prisoners. Hostilities, were resumed soon after by the Manipuris, who shelled the Residency with artillery for three hours at midnight. The Residency compound affording no longer any protection, an evacuation was carried out at 2 a.m.

Mr. A. Davies, Political Officer, Naga Hills, with 150 rifles of the Naga Hills Military Police, under Captain D. Macintyre, captured the Manipur stockade of Mao on the British frontier, on the 30th. The Manipur troops, 250 in number, were unable to stand the steady advance and firing of the police and fled. This action of Mr. Davies has promoted a sense of security in British territory. A number of the Manipuri thannahs have been abandoned and all the Manipur and Naga villagers have come into Kohima with presents. The Kohima Nagas have volunteered to go to Manipur as spies to ascertain the position of the captured officers. Others are making submission, bringing supplies freely. It is stated there were six thousand armed Manipuris engaged in the attack on the Residency, and their artillery are being manned by sepoys lately in our military service. Want of artillery and insufficiency of ammunition are what the refugees attribute their defeat to. The casualties at present reported are Lieutenant Brackenbury killed, and Lieutenant Lugard and Doctor Calvert wounded. Lieutenant Chatterton's fate is unknown. Mrs. Grimwood, Captain Boileau, Lieut. Gordon, Dr. Calvert, Captain Butcher, Mr. Woods and Lieut. Lugard are among those who escaped to Cachar. The 2-4 the Goorkhas are concentrating at Kalemyo, and as soon as the transport arrangements are complete they will be pushed up towards Manipur. The first information of the disturbance in Manipur reached Mandalay on the 27th March, and as General Steward thought it possible that that the Resident, his wife and officers might be in danger, he ordered Lieutenant Grant, with every available man, to leave Tammu next morning, and march on to Manipur. On the extent of the outbreak becoming more fully known, Lieutenant Grant and party were recalled and more complete arrangements made.

TODDY TAXATION.

THE following is the text of a petition which has been addressed to the House of Commons by the inhabitants of the District of Thana relative to the taxes on toddy:—

Most respectfully Sheweth,—That your petitioners are British subjects, inhabitants of the Presidency of Bombay, in the East Indies, and beg to approach your Honourable House to pray that the House will redress certain wrongs from which your petitioners have suffered and are still suffering, at the hands of the Excise Department of the Government of Bombay.

That throughout the Presidency of Bombay, and especially along the Western coast line, there grow palm trees which yield a juice, locally called Toddy. This juice when fresh is refreshingly sweet and non-alcoholic. When allowed to stand for some hours, it ferments, and its alcoholic strength is estimated to be about half that of ordinary English ale. It is in its fermented state that it is more commonly used.

This juice has been for ages the favourite and harmless drink of millions of the poor, and especially the labouring classes. It served as a mild beverage but chiefly as an article of diet much prized by the poor on account of its quality as well as its cheapness. Bountiful nature provided a large quantity of the juice which was available to the poor at a rate scarcely above 4 pies (or half a penny) per bottle.

That in the year 1878 the Government of Bombay passed an Excise Law called the Bombay Abkari Act, which gave the Government plenary powers to deal with all spirituous liquors, and most unfortunately for your petitioners, the law was made applicable to raw toddy, as well as to distilled spirits.

That your petitioners' troubles commenced with the enactment of this law which was enforced with unexampled severity. The right which your petitioners had of drawing and selling raw toddy was suddenly withdrawn, the tree tax which varied from 1-16 to ¼th of rupee was increased so as to vary from Rs. 2 to Rs. 12 and a monopoly in this most necessary article of diet, was granted to the liquor farmer who undertook to pay the largest sum of money to Government for the exclusive privilege. The result, which was anticipated by the local authorities, followed. The liquor farmer ceased to draw and sell toddy in order to make a larger profit by the sale of liquor, and the consumption of spirits increased with the disappearance of toddy, just as the consumption of whiskey would increase in England, if beer were withdrawn from the poor.

That your petitioners have since 1879 repeatedly beseeched the Government of Bombay to relieve them of this calamity, but without much effect.

That although since the year 1882 the system of toddy-farming has been gradually abolished, the Government have retained a very heavy tree tax on all toddy trees, and have placed various restrictions upon the drawing and sale of raw toddy such as issuing a limited number of licenses and putting up such licenses to public sale which is a monopoly in another shape. This taxation and these restrictions have made it difficult to procure in many places, and rendered it so dear, where it is to be had, as to be out of the power of the poor to obtain it.

That whereas good raw toddy was sold at about 4 pies (or half a penny) a bottle in 1878, it is not now procurable under 12 pies a bottle, (although the Government rates at which it is impossible to sell to-day, vary from 4 to 8 pies) a price which is absolutely prohibitory for the vast majority of your poor petitioners.

That your petitioners beg leave to say that they firmly believe that the object of placing this heavy taxation and restrictions upon toddy, is to prevent it coming into competition with distilled spirits of which liquor farmers annually obtain a monopoly from the Government of Bombay. That it is the interest of liquor farmers to discourage and destroy the consumption of raw toddy.

That the result of this boycotting of toddy is a serious loss to her Majesty's subjects all round. The property of the tree owners has been largely destroyed, as not a tithe of the trees formerly tapped, are now used; the great mass of the poor have been deprived of a good and cheap food, and a mild and harmless beverage; and some of those who were satisfied with toddy before the new legislation, have now for want of toddy, taken to liquor which is to be had with greater facility than toddy. Such are the disastrous results of this policy which have spread suffering and discontent among the people of some of the Districts of Bombay who are among the most loyal and law-abiding subjects of her Brittanic Majesty. And unless your lordship interferes on behalf of your petitioners toddy-trees will entirely disappear in a few years.

That the Government of Bombay have repeatedly acknowledged that toddy was a harmless and healthful drink which deserved to be encouraged; but have yet refused to relax the severity of the taxation, and the harmful and harrassing restrictions, really for reasons stated in the last but one para, alleging that illicit distillation would follow the use of cheap toddy.

That your petitioners submit that illicit distillation exists only in a very few places, and is therefore no reason for putting on a heavy tax on toddy everywhere even in places where it does not exist. Moreover your petitioners beg leave to submit, that illicit distillation must be dealt with under the ordinary criminal law and the exceptionally great powers given to the executive by the Abkari Act which are sufficient for the purpose, and not by depriving a whole people of a necessary article of food by reason of the abuse of it on the part of a few dishonest men.

That your Honourable House will have an idea of the injustice of the taxation, when your petitioners state in some places the tax now levied is from 25 to 50 times the tax levied before 1879; that while English imported beer is taxed in India at the rate of one anna a gallon, raw toddy which is only half as strong as beer, is taxed at the rate of 2 to 2¼ annas (not including license fee) whereas it should only be taxed (if at all) *at half an anna* per gallon, considering its weak alcoholic strength, and the poverty of the people. Again while the English labouring poor have to pay a tax of two pence a gallon on their ale, the Indian poor have to pay from 3 to 4 pence although they are comparatively poorer, and the alcoholic strength of toddy is less than that of beer.

That over and above the tree tax which amounts to 2 or 2¼ annas per gallon, there is a license fee levied which in some places comes up to an additional tax of an anna per gallon, owing to the system of public auction sales aforesaid.

That besides this taxation there are harrassing rules and regulations made for the drawing and sale of a necessary article of food like raw toddy, which have placed your petitioners at the mercy of petty official of the Abkari Department to your petitioner's infinite loss and vexation, at the same time that they have rendered toddy scarce and dear.

For all this reasons your petitioners pray that your Honourable House may be graciously pleased.

(a) to direct that the tax on toddy trees throughout the District of Thana may be reduced to a reasonable sum.

(b) to direct that the system of putting up toddy licenses to auction sale may be discontined and the such licenses to auction sale may be freely granted.

(c) and that all such restrictions on the drawing, sale and removal of toddy as may have the effect of diminishing the consumption of toddy may be removed and your petitioners, as in duty bound shall ever pray.

26th March, 1891.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIBAG, MARCH 1.

ALIBAG, whose chief claims to historical interest are that it once upon a time, before Bombay existed, was the chief commercial port on the western coast of India, and that it possesses some curious ruins of ancient fortresses, has for the second time in its history been honoured by a visit from the Governor of Bombay. Sir Richard Temple was the first Governor of the Presidency to come here. To-day Lord Harris has followed his example, and by his presence and a few kind words endeavoured to encourage the inhabitants in their efforts to restore some of the prosperity they have lost. At eight o'clock this morning his Excellency and staff, namely Colonel Rhodes, Military Secretary, Captain the Hon. St. Leger Jervis, A.-D.-C., Mr. E. W. Edgerley, Private Secretary, and Dr. Martin, embarked on the Indian Marine steam-ship Clive, under the command of Captain Falle, and at nine o'clock the vessel started on her voyage down the coast. The yards of the Clive were manned, and as she passed the turret-ships Abyssinia and Magdala, the crews drawn up on deck gave his Excellency the royal salute. As the flag-ship Boadicea was passed, the crew saluted in like manner, the band playing a spirited march the while. After a pleasant voyage, notwithstanding a heavy swell on the water, the Clive anchored between three and four miles off Alibag about noon. His Excellency and party then transferred themselves to the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Rajapuri, which took them close in-shore. The Governor's party was joined by Mr. H. E. Winter, C. S., Collector and Magistrate, Mr. George Betham, Forest Officer, Mr. R. Thom, Assistant Collector, Salt Revenue Department, H. H. the Nawab of Janjira, and Mr. J. A. Shephard, Bombay S. N. Company, and in three boats, manned by crews who wore the Royal Humane Society's medals for gallant efforts they had made in saving lives from wrecks off the coast of Alibag, sailed to the rocky island on which stands the ancient fortress. Having seen that, his Excellency inspected the signalling house, and from this point an idea was gained of the dangerous nature of the coast which, though fair to look upon, is wild and rocky, treacherous reefs running far out to sea. Returning to the boats, the shore was soon reached, when the discomforts of landing were experienced, his Excellency and party having to be carried to the shore on the shoulders of gangs of coolies. From this it may be imagined, as was explained, how great is the difficulty to land passengers in stormy weather, and how great would be the convenience could a wharf be constructed running from the shore to the fortress, where a landing could without any difficulty be effected from the coasting steamers. But such a project requires consideration. It would need perhaps two lakhs of rupees to construct such a wharf, and it is a question if, exposed as it would be to the storms which so frequently sweep along that coast, it would stand the force of the weather for long. The shore reached, a start was made for the town in carriages. The streets were tastefully decorated in honour of the Governor's visit, and the natives turned out in force to welcome his Excellency. One could not help remarking, in driving along, the regularity and cleanliness of the streets; and it was evident that his Excellency was struck by it from the complimentary remarks he made in the speech reported below. Stopping at the Municipal Hall, where a large gathering had assembled to meet his Excellency, an address from the Municipality was presented.

Mr. Narayan Crishna Thanadar, mamlatdar and president, read the address which is subjoined:—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable George Robert Canning, Baron Haris, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay.

May it please your Excellency,—We, the president and members of the Alibag Municipality, on behalf of the inhabitants, beg most respectfully to welcome your Lordship to our little town. It is a matter of sincere pleasure to us that your Excellency should have found leisure amid the numerous calls on your time, to honor us with a visit. Although Alibag is in such close proximity to the seat of the Government of this Presidency, yet it is somewhat difficult of access, and is comparatively insignificant. It never had in the past the honor of a visit from any of your Excellency's predecessors, except Sir Richard Temple, Bart. (2) We hope your Excellency will view with approval our efforts to satisfy our sanitary, medical, and educational wants. We have water-works constructed at a total cost of about Rs. 50,000, of which Rs. 20,000 were munificently contributed by the late Rao Bahadur Dhondiraj Biwalker; but the supply falls short in the month of May. Our roads are in very fair order, and sufficiently lit at night by sixty lamps. Two primary schools for boys and a school for girls are kept up at a total cost of Rs. 2,604, of which Rs. 620 and Rs. 868 are contributed by the District Local Board and Provincial Funds respectively, the balance being met by the fees and the Municipality. For higher education we have a mission school, aided by Government. The income of the Municipality is about Rs. 7,900; it is hardly enough for the requirements of the town, and we trust that your Excellency will be pleased to re-consider the orders under which this small Municipality has been directed to pay Rs. 800 to the Government Dispensary, which is in charge of an Assistant Surgeon, who performs the duties of a Civil Surgeon for the whole district. (3) Our chief export is rice. We trust that the South Coast Railway project will receive warm support from your Excellency's Government. The railway, besides providing easy means of communication to the inhabitants of the South Konkan who supply the labour market of Bombay will afford great facilities for carrying the produce of the Government forests of this district to the Bombay market. (4) Although our town was once the seat of a reigning dynasty, it never had before such blessings of peace and security of life and property as we now enjoy under the benign rule of our gracious Sovereign the Queen-Empress of India, and we earnestly solicit your Excellency to convey our heartfelt gratitude for these blessings to her Majesty. (5) In conclusion, we beg to express our sincere wishes for the health and happiness of your Excellency and Lady Harris and to subscribe ourselves with sentiments of profound respect, &c.,

His Excellency the Governor, in reply, said:—

Gentlemen of the Alibag Municipality,—I cannot account for the fact that so many of my predecessors have omitted to visit Alibag, unless it be that all of us are apt to overlook the fact that it lies so near us; and perhaps they have been under the impression that being within such a short distance of Bombay, Alibag might be regarded as part of it, and so it was not necessary for them to visit it. But I am sure it has given me great pleasure to have found it in my power to visit Alibag, and the more so for this reason, that although you are so modest as to say that Alibag is an insignificant place, I am inclined to rate it as a place of importance, for the reason that it has earned a prominent and enviable notoriety from the fact that for years past it has rendered most gallant service in the saving of life at sea by means of the life-boat, which has become historical of its kind. (Applause.) And it is a pleasure to me, entertaining as I do a very great respect and affection for an old friend of yours, Mr. Allen Shuttleworth, to come down here and visit the scene of his many gallant efforts of saving life at sea, and see those gallant followers of his and the race from which they sprang. You go on in your address to speak of the local efforts you have made as regards your new water-supply, your conservancy, and education. In the first place, I am entitled to congratulate you upon your own enterprise—by your own efforts and by the generous assistance from many of your local magnates—in supplying yourselves with drinking water. I am only sorry that your supply is not always adequate; and I can only suggest that you should get into consultation with the Executive Engineer, and see whether, by some simple process, you could not be able to make the supply adequate during that time of the year that it has hitherto run short. But I do congratulate you on the fact that you have seen the desirability of supplying yourselves with fresh water, and that you have done so by local aid, by your own efforts, and without any attempt to sponge upon the purses of other parts of the Presidency. From 1887 to 1888 I believe you had a small debt; but at the same time you have had a surplus to clear it off without outside aid; and I should hope that now you have arrived at an equilibrium. As regards your conservancy, I am pleased to say I have heard no complaint about it, and therefore I presume it is satisfactory. Certainly, so far as I could judge from my brief drive through your streets, they seemed to be cleanly kept; and I should trust that that desirable state of affairs is not due to the presence of the Governor of Bombay, but that you take care to keep your streets always in a similar good state, whether he is here or not. As regards your schools, I am glad to see there are two primary schools, and a mission school, which include one of the high-class schools. I do not know whether you have made any efforts to coax into the school-children of the low caste, but that is a direction in which possibly at some time or other you may be able to turn your attention. If you were over to do that, I think it would be attended with good results; and it would be a good and generous effort if you turned your attention to the educational interests of the people of that caste. As regards the railway, I need hardly say that the Government, having the interests of all parts of the Presidency equally at heart, is anxious that the railway should become an accomplished fact. But at the present moment I really know very little more about it than you yourselves do. All I know is that the time for the survey has been extended. I can quite understand with what interest you look at it as a means of communication by land with Bombay and the Presidency in general, and you have my sincerest wishes that before my term of office expires that railway will become a certainty. Then you point to the fact that Government has made a certain demand upon your finances for the maintenance of a dispensary and a medical officer who acts as assistant civil surgeon; and you suggest that it might be within the power of Government to reduce that contribution which you have now to make. Well, gentlemen, that is a matter which has been considered very recently, and I should be sorry to encourage any hope of Government being able to change its mind; for the fact is that the supply of medicines and medical advice is rather matter for local support than for general finance. I cannot, therefore, encourage any hope at this moment of my being able to take up the matter again. It is absolutely necessary that we should impress on all localities the desirability of helping themselves, and it is also absolutely necessary that all localities should be taught to see the necessity of those dispensaries and medical advice being maintained to a very large extent by the localities. I am sorry I have not been able to reply in more favourable terms; but we must treat all parts of the Presidency in this regard alike, and it would therefore be impossible for me to favour Alibag, and enforce one rule in other parts of the Presidency. I am very glad to find you appreciate the advantages of the place in which you live; and I sincerely trust that for many years to come you will still be able to flourish under its advantages. Personally I have to thank you for the kind and cordial welcome you have accorded me to-day, and I hope you will extend my thanks to your fellow-townsmen. (Loud applause.)

After luncheon at the bungalow of Mr. H. E. Winter, Collector, his Excellency drove to the Alibag Mission School, where he was received by Mr. Ganpatrao, the principal, and shown through the school. H. E. the Governor then proceeded to the shore and with his staff and some of the party who met him on landing, went on board the Rajapuri, which sailed up some of the picturesque creeks near Alibag, amongst which of course the pirates of by-gone days, who used to infest the coast, were wont to hide themselves and their spoils. The Clive was reached again shortly before seven, and at 10 o'clock proceeded on her voyage to Ratnagiri.

THE LATE MAJOR BROMHEAD, V. C.

Colonel Glennie, commanding the 1st Battalion South Wales Borderers, writes to the *Army and Navy Gazette*:—"It is with feelings of pain and regret that the officers of the 24th Regiment (the South Wales Borderers) have read a paragraph, published in the *World* newspaper of February 18 relative to the late Major Gonville Bromhead, V. C. The whole paragraph as applied to him is a shameful slur on the memory of a gallant officer, and is inaccurate in his name and all its facts. Gonville Bromhead was unfortunately deaf, but by no means dull-witted, and I never heard that he failed in any examination; indeed, when promoted Major, although a letter was sent to him stating he was not required to pass, he refused to take advantage of this privilege. The *World* calls him 'a big clumsy dull-witted subaltern' and 'clownish hero' but he was the reverse of all this. To those who know him, he was a thorough good-hearted fellow, *bon camarade*, an English gentleman. The name of Gonville Bromhead and the gallant deeds of B. Company, 2nd Battalion 24th Regiment on the night of January 22, 1879, will ever be remembered in his regiment, and will be handed down to future generations notwithstanding the unfeeling remarks of the *World* newspaper."

Truth remarks that its contemporary's description of the late officer has excited keen indignation and publishes two letters on the subject. One officer of the 24th writes:—

A paragraph appeared in the *World* of the 18th inst. referring to the death of Major Bromhead, V. C., in which the most unfeeling and untrue statements are made. "A big clumsy dull-witted subaltern" and a "clownish hero" are just about the very reverse of the truth. He was universally looked up to and respected as a man of infinite judgment and common sense—so much so that one of the names he had earned was "Old Judgment." His opinion on any matter was eagerly sought and carried the greatest weight with all those fortunate enough to be brought in daily contact with him. As for the ridiculous assertion that he could not pass examinations, nothing could be wider from the truth. He did pass all his examinations up to Captain with ease, and would just as easily have passed for his Majority had not the Horse Guards very kindly sent out a letter to India which arrived a few days before the examination took place, especially exempting him. Never was there a man more believed and respected. He was good at all games being one of the best cricketers in the regiment. On one occasion, he played for "The Army *vs.* the Bar" at Aldershot. He had an excellent wit, with a very keen sense of humour and was one of the gentlest-hearted man that ever lived.

Another brother officer writes:—

I read with feelings of surprise and indignation the paragraph in the *World* newspaper. February 18th. Any one who had the pleasure of knowing the late Lieutenant Bromhead of some twelve years ago will understand right well how utterly false such remarks are.

Major Bromhead, V. C., was beloved by all ranks, and during the thirteen years I served with him I never heard him say an unkind word to or of any one. He was the quintessence of an English gentleman, gentle, kind, modest to a degree, retiring, the soul of honour—a most perfect character indeed.

He had the misfortune to be deaf, but he was an exceedingly well-read and well-informed man on all subjects, and I never saw a trashy book in his hand. He was a good game shot, and a few years ago quite the best slow bowler in the army.

It will be a long, long day ere his place will be refilled in the roll of the regiment which had the honour of claiming him.

THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE FORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am an unfortunate globe-trotter, and am not skilled in the geography of the Fort. Yesterday I had business to do at 17, Tamarind Lane, and successfully navigated myself to the lane of that name, and made several tours to and fro from Church Gate Street even to Hummum Street, but no No. 17 could I find. I first confided my difficulties to an English lady who appears to keep a hotel hard by, and she, kind soul, did all she could to deliver me from my dilemma, but without result. I next fell across another European this time of my own sex, and he also put himself to considerable inconvenience with a like result.

I next besieged all the Parsee gentlemen who happened to pass that way. All of them understood me, were very courteous and gentlemanly, but none of them could deliver me!

Next, I appealed to the native policemen in the vicinity, but not one could I find who understood the English tongue! Poor fellows, I do not blame them, for I myself do not understand theirs!

An hour later I happened to be on board a ghurry, and the walla seemed a smart sort of fellow; so I told him to drive me to No. 17 Tamarind Lane I said nothing until he had taken me all round the lane half a dozen times, but as life is short, I could not afford more time for that sort of pastime and so drove back to my hotel.

I do not know who is responsible for the abominable system of numbering the houses which obtains in this lane, but I send you these scrawls in the hope that attention may be drawn to it, and perchance some steps may be taken to render it more easy for a stranger to find his way about your beautiful city.—Yours, &c.,

JOSEPH BIBBY,
Liverpool.

ENGLISH MACHINE BELTING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your paper appears to take a good deal of interest in the trade of this port. Four and a half years ago I came here for my firm, Messrs. Angus and Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, makers of leather-belting for the Government. At that time I could hardly do anything. The consumers would not give more than a farthing per pound. Cawnpore supplied it, and awful stuff it was. England had to wait and do nothing. The change seems now complete. In five days I have sold 15,000 feet of best belting at over two shillings per pound. This is an interesting item of news, and denotes a considerable change in the feelings of the native consumers.—Yours, &c.,

Watson's Hotel. JNO. M'LAREN.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE following is the report of the committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association for the period from 1st July 1889 to 31st December 1890, which will be presented at the general meeting of the Association to-morrow:—

The Committee beg to wait upon the members with a statement of the funds and affairs of the Association for the eighteen months ending 31st December 1890, this interval having been rendered necessary by the absence of the Secretary on leave.

Although on the average the state of trade during the past eighteen months has not been unprofitable, it has been distinctly less prosperous than in the same period preceding the last report and short time had to be resorted to for a month in the autumn of 1889 and for three months in the first half of 1890 to maintain something like an equilibrium between the production and off-take of yarn. There has consequently been less incentive to the erection of new mills than formerly and only one mill has been added in the Island of Bombay during the year ending 30th June 1890. At the same time there has been a large increase in the spinning power of the existing mills, 304,332 additional spindles having been brought into operation—the result doubtless of orders given out for machinery during the previous prosperous period—and the estimated consumption of cotton for the year shows an increase of 72,504 bales. For all India however there has been and increase during the year ending 30th June 1890 of 13 mills and 511,678 spindles giving a total increase in the quantity of cotton consumed of 119,803 bales. This would appear to indicate that while cotton spinning in the Island of Bombay has attained a level from which there is not likely to be much extension in the immediate future unless under the impetus of a considerably increased demand for export, there is still room for a wide development of the industry up-country by the establishment of mills at suitable centres where a supply of cotton is available and a local demand exists for the production. The very slow growth of weaving as compared with spinning is still a very marked feature in the figures, only 405 looms having been added in the year ending 30th June 1890 in the Island of Bombay and 1851 looms for all India.

The shipments of cotton yarns to China have again increased largely, the figures for 1890 showing an excess of 70,363 bales or 27½ per cent. over 1889, but to Japan owing doubtless to the extension of cotton spinning in that country there has been a falling off in 1890 as compared with 1889 of 24,495 bales equivalent to nearly 40 per cent. The continued increase of the shipments to China is the more remarkable from the fact that the exports from the United Kingdom to the same destination during last year reached about the same level as the average of the past ten years showing apparently that Bombay spinnings have created a a market for themselves in China over and above the requirements of the country for English yarns.

The exports of Bombay-made Piece Goods to China in 1890 improved somewhat on the figures of the previous year but were still little more than a fourth of 1888 which is the only year in which, the trade has risen to important figures.

FACTORY LEGISLATION FOR INDIA.

During the whole of the eighteen months reviewed by this report, the question of factory legislation for India has been under discussion in one form or another both here and in England. As formerly, the manufacturing interests of Lancashire and their representatives supported by a number of irresponsible writers in the public press, have continued to keep up an agitation in favor of factory legislation in India on the same lines as now prevails in England. Being, as a rule, utterly ignorant of the conditions of factory life in India and the wide difference which prevails between mill labor in England and India, the representations made to Government and the public have been not only misleading as regards the character and extent of the legislation called for, but they have most consistently misrepresented the attitude of the millowners of Bombay with reference to the question in all its phases. Although these misstatements might easily have been refuted, your Committee saw no advantage likely to be derived by taking public notice of them, relying upon the certainty that any legislative measures to be adopted must necessarily be by and under the authority of the Government of India, at whose hands the question was certain to receive careful consideration before action being taken.

Shortly after the issue of the last report of the Association the Government of Bombay addressed your Committee handing them a memorandum from the Government of India respecting a proposal to provide by law for four holidays per month to women employed in factories in India, and the opinion of the Association was solicited thereon. To this your Committee had no difficulty in replying that the proposal to render it compulsory on owners or agents of mills to grant four holidays in the month to women would meet with their entire approval, pointing out that in practice the custom already existed in all the Bombay mills, a careful analysis of the attendance of women at the leading local factories showing that on the average the women employed were in the habit of absenting themselves from six to seven days a month as suited their own convenience. Nothing further was heard with reference to this proposal for some months when it again came up as a portion of a draft Bill to amend the Indian Factories Act, which was forwarded to the Association with a request for opinion in February 1890. This Bill, which had for its main object the bringing within the scope of the Factory Act all factories employing twenty hands and upwards, the raising of the limit of age of children employed in factories from seven to nine years, and rendering it compulsory that women and children should be entitled to four holidays a month, received the most careful consideration of the Committee, who in replying to Government respecting it stated that the general purport of the proposed measure had the full approval of the Association. They, however, took objection to the manner in which it was proposed to fix the holidays for women and children which, they considered, cumbersome and likely to lead to difficulty in working. Instead of the mode proposed by Government whereby the occupier of a factory should, before the beginning of every month, fix four holidays in such month for women and children according to their castes or classes, the Committee suggested that it should simply be enacted that no woman or child should be employed in a mill for more than twenty-seven days in a month of thirty-one days; more than twenty-six days in a month of thirty days, more than twenty-five days in a month of twenty-nine days, or more than twenty-four days in a month of twenty-eight days, leaving it to the women and children to select such days for their absence from work as might best suit their own convenience. With respect to the limit of age for children, the Committee approved of nine years being fixed as a minimum instead of seven as hitherto, but they suggested some margin of time being allowed for bringing this provision into force, and, further, that any children under nine years of age who had already been employed for a considerable length of time in mills and had, therefore, so to speak, served a sort of apprenticeship, should not be compelled to throw up their employment. This Bill after being for some months before the Government of India, was not proceeded with and nothing further was heard from Government respecting factory legislation until August 1890, when it was intimated to the Association that the Government of India had determined to appoint a Small Commission, consisting mainly of natives of India, to visit some of the centres of factory labor with the object of ascertaining the views of the workpeople on the question of the hours of labor for women and children and of holidays. The Government of Bombay asked the Association to send in the names of some gentlemen whom the Committee considered suitable for nomination to the Commission, and they accordingly proposed the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. G. Cotton, of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., and the Hon'ble Mr. Nowrosjee N. Wadia, C. I. E. Neither of these gentlemen, however, were appointed to the Commission. When the Commission visited Bombay, the Committee, at the request of the President, furnished him with copies of all the reports of the Association, and afforded him all the information he solicited, arranging at the same time that the millowners—members of the Associatiation—should afford the Commission every possible facility in visiting and obtaining all the evidence required at the different mills. The report of the Commission was issued in November 1890 and a copy forwarded to the Association with a request for any remarks which the members had to offer thereon. As the conclusions

see a moderate Act carried through the Legislature of India on the lines of the finding of the Bombay Factory Commission of 1884 and the Commission of last year, as the present uncertainty only serves to unsettle the minds of both employers and the employed, while it has a decidedly restrictive effect on the development of the cotton industry.

CLOSING OF THE MILLS ON SUNDAY.

A considerable majority of the members of the Association have for a long time past declared themselves in favour for the voluntary closing of the mills every Sunday, and a meeting of the members was held in June 1890 mainly to discuss this question. It was then resolved that the wishes of all the members of the Association should be obtained by circular and this was accordingly done. Owing mainly, however, as your Committee believe, to the uncertainty prevailing, regarding possible factory legislation, and an agitation in favour of the adoption, of short-time, it was found impossible to obtain entire unanimity on the question, which has consequently been allowed to remain in abeyance pending any action which Government may see fit to take respecting holidays by means of legislation.

SHORT TIME MOVEMENT.

Owing to the unprofitable character of the trade during the monsoon months of 1889, representations were made to the Committee of the Association by various members, of the desirability of adopting a short time movement. After discussing the question in Committee, it was decided to call a general meeting of the members on the 12th September 1889, when the following resolution was adopted :—

"That the millowners here present hereby agree to stop their mills two days in each week inclusive of holidays between 1st October and 31st December of this year, provided forty mills in Bombay Island agree to adopt the movement. Unless holidays intervene the days of stoppage shall be Saturdays and Sundays."

An agreement to this effect was immediately signed by the representatives of forty-one mills, and it was accordingly adopted on the 1st October. During that month, however, a very decided improvement was manifested in the position and prospects of the industry, and finding that a general opinion prevailed amongst members that it would be impolitic to observe the agreement for the whole of the three months first agreed upon, the Committee deemed it advisable to issue a circular to the signatories to the agreement, under date of 1st November, intimating that the resolution and the agreement executed in accordance therewith would no longer be considered binding.

This improvement in trade turned out to be of very short duration and at the beginning of March 1890 numerous representations were again made to the Committee asking for a further attempt to be made for a combined short time movement. Seeing that a strong feeling prevailed on the subject, and being always desirous of meeting the views of members on important matters of this nature, the Committee convened a general meeting of all interested in the trade, on 31st March 1890. After a prolonged discussion the following resolution was unanimously adopted :—

"We the millowners and mill agents here present agree to stop our spinning mills during eight days a month for three months following the 15th April 1890, and that the weaving mills under our charge during that period shall not spin any bundling yarn for eight days a month, or what shall be considered an equivalent thereof by stopping our entire weaving departments four days a month, the days of stoppage to be as far as possible Saturdays and Sundays. This agreement only to be binding on the signatories in the event of forty or more mills in the town and neighbourhood of Bombay agreeing to the above conditions, an intimation of the same having been given by the Secretary to the millowners or on before 15th April.

The representatives of forty-two mills having given in their adhesion to this resolution before the required date, the agreement was accordingly brought into force and was duly observed by the signatories for the entire period of three months. The actual days of stoppage were left to be settled by the owners or agents of each mill provided previous intimation were given to the Secretary who, departing from the custom previously observed in such cases by the Association, was authorised by the Committee to carry out a system of inspection by which it was seen that the parties to the agreement fairly complied with its terms. Since the expiry of the agreement on the 15th July last, a much better state of trade has prevailed, and there has been no intimation of a desire to revert to short time ; but there can be little doubt that the step so unanimously adopted by the millowners, for the three months in question proved of the greatest service to the trade by preventing an excessive accumulation of stocks at the various consuming centres.

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

The working of the Merchandise Marks Act has given rise to numerous references to the Committee of the Association who have replied in suitable terms from time to time, and there has also been considerable correspondence with Government regarding the rules under the Act.

In April 1890 a Committee was appointed by Government to draft instructions for the guidance of customs officers in the working of the Act and to consider whether the instructions to Criminal Courts, framed under Section 16 of the Act, and issued on 13th August 1889, required to be amplified or modified. The report of this Committee came before the Association under a reference from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce with respect to the permissible variation on low count yarns, and as the result of opinions elicited by circular from the members of the Association, your Committee addressed Government advocating a permissible variation of 10 per cent. on all yarns under 16s. 7½ per cent. between 16s. and 30s. and 5 per cent. above 30s. They further pointed out to Government that the wording of a certain clause in the rules required the average count of the whole of the yarn in a bundle, bale or consignment to be not greater or less than the described count, or, in other words, that it should be exactly the described count. This your Committee pointed out was requiring from the spinner what was practically impossible, and they advocated the omission of the words "greater or" which would leave the clause to read : "that the average of the yarn should not be less than the described count"—sufficient, in the opinion of the Committee, to protect buyers and fulfil the requirements of the Act. The first of these suggestions was not supported by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce but the second was, and the Government of India having failed to recognise the importance of these suggestions in the instructions issued to criminal Courts under date of 4th December 1890, your Committee have again addressed them on the subject.

In September 1890 the Government of India, through the Revenue Department of the Government of Bombay, asked for the opinion of the Association on suggestions made by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce regarding (1) the permissible variation which should be allowed under the Merchandise Marks Act in respect of bleached yarn, and (2) suggesting the necessity for framing a rule for the guidance of Custom House Officers and Criminal Courts respecting yarns which might be made up for French or Colonial markets. In reply, to these references your Committee stated that they did not consider that bleached yarn, whether double or single, would be altered in length by the process of bleaching, although it would lose in weight owing to the resinous and extraneous matters inherent in grey yarns. They accordingly recommended that the permissible variation allowed under the Act as regards count and length should be the same as on grey yarns, but that an allowance should be made in weight of 2½ per cent. on 80s. to 30s, 4 per cent. on 18s to 30s, 5 per cent. on 18s to 8s., and 7½ per cent. on 8s to 1s—recommendations which the Government of India have accepted and embodied in their instructions to Criminal Courts. With respect to trade descriptions for yarns made up for the French or French-Colonial markets, the Committee did not consider it advisable any special rule should be introduced, pointing out that the stamping of yarn is not compulsory and that it was therefore open to people making up bundled yarn for French territories, in the manner French yarns are usually made up, to describe them as they pleased, so long as described them correctly and within the permissible variation laid down under the English system of reeling and bundling, the equivalent of which, under the French system, is very easy of calculation. Government apparently adopting the views of the Association, no especial rule has been introduced respecting this matter.

WORKING OF THE BOMBAY BOILER INSPECTION ACT, 3 OF 1887.

While the practical inspection of boilers under the Act appears to have worked satisfactory no complaints whatever having reached your Committee in connection there with considerable correspondence with Government has been necessitated by the interpretation attached to the various clauses of the Act—interpretations which your Committee consider have strained the meaning of the Act beyond its true purport, and which if insisted upon would have entailed serious hardship to millowners. The chief contention has been with respect to section 24 of the Act which lays down that one engineer cannot be allowed to have charge of different boilers in different buildings. This section, it will be remembered, gave rise to some discussion in 1888 when Mr. W. Moylan, the then Inspector of steam boilers, issued a circular requiring engineers to be always present when boilers were working. After some correspondence had been exchanged on the subject a deputation, consisting of Mr. G. Cotton, the hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., and the Secretary, waited upon Mr. F. L. Charles, the Collector of Bombay at the time, and after some discussion it was understood that the circular would be placed in abeyance and this section of the Act interpreted in a liberal spirit. At the beginning of 1890, however, the Secretary of the Colaba Land and Mill Company brought to the attention of the Committee a correspondence which he had had with the senior Inspector of Steam Boilers regarding an order that the Company would require to maintain separate engineers for their two mills situated together at Colaba. Believing that this step had only been taken through an oversight, the Committee addressed the Collector of Bombay reminding him of the understanding which had been come to with his predecessor, Mr. Charles, respecting the enforcement of this particular section of the Act, and asking that the demands of the Boiler Inspector should not be enforced. As the Collector replied, however, that the senior Inspector of Steam Boilers was merely by his requirements carrying out the standing orders of Government, your Committee decided to address the Government of Bombay on the subject, and under a letter, dated 10th March 1890, they represented to Government at great length their reasons for believing that a strained interpretation had been attached by the Collector to section 24 of the Act. Government merely replied that the interpretation put on the section by the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium was correct and in accordance with the interpretation placed on the law by the legal adviser of Government. That being so your Committee deemed it advisable to at once address Government again soliciting an amendment of the Act in respect of this section and asking that boilers belonging to the same company or owner and situated within the same compound at a not greater distance than one thousand feet from each other should be left under the care and supervision of one duly qualified engineer. They point out to Government that while it was the duty of an engineer to inspect the boilers under his charge from time to time and see that the firing was being properly done, it was no part of an engineer's duty to remain permanently in the boiler house, and there was therefore no reason, whatever, why he should not be able to give equally efficient supervision to a second set of boilers in the same compound to which he had easy means of access. Showing that the system of inspection under the Act was sufficient guarantee as to the care bestowed upon boilers and that it was entirely in the interests of millowners themselves to see that effective supervision was maintained, your Committee urged that there was no good reason whatever for insisting on the maintenance of section 24 and prayed that it might be amended.

Government in reply stated that the proposal would receive due consideration, and it is satisfactory to find that this amendment is not embodied in the new Boiler Act which has been published while this report is under preparation.

RULES UNDER THE BOILER INSPECTION ACT, No. 3 OF 1887.

In September 1890 your Committee observed in the *Government Gazette* the draft rules which were proposed to be issued by Government under Section 31 of the Boiler Inspection Act, and seeing the importance which they had for all millowners, at once appointed a Sub-Committee to consider them in detail, and at the same time addressed Government asking that the rules should not be passed until the Association had been able to report upon them. This request Government acceded to but asked that the report might be submitted as speedily as possible. In the meantime the consideration of the rules by the Sub-Committee showed most conclusively that it would be necessary to obtain first-class professional opinion upon them before going further, and they accordingly addressed Government on 4th October asking that all action with respect to the rules should be delayed pending the references to England which the Committee intended to make through the Secretary who was on the point of proceeding home. As their reasons for making this request the Committee showed that the proposed rules had been extracted bodily, with scarcely a verbal alteration, from the rules published by the Board of Trade on Marine Boilers, and that they consequently laid down a basis of construction not only far in excess of the most exacting requirements, but entirely unsuitable for factory boilers working on land.

Government courteously consented to await the opinions which the Committee have promised to obtain, and the Committee are now glad to say that the Secretary was able in England to obtain leading professional opinion which they feel assured will afford Government sufficient ground to materially modify the proposed rules if not to withdraw them altogether.

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE BOILER INSPECTION ACT TO PRIME MOVERS.

Much to their surprise the Committee of the Association received a letter from the Government of Bombay in December last intimating that a proposal was before Government to extend the provisions of section 33 of the Boiler Inspection Act 3 of 1887 to prime movers, but before deciding thereupon Government were desirous of obtaining the views of the Association. Your Committee lost no time in stating that the proposal did not meet with their approval. They pointed out that the exemption of prime movers from inspection was decided upon after very careful enquiry and consideration and that so far as the Committee were aware no loss of life nor injury of any consequence had since resulted from the exemption. They showed that it would be a great hardship to owners and tend to hamper trade if prime movers were made liable to inspection as it would necessitate the stopping of the mills for two or three days, and in the case of large engine bearings, the opening up would almost invariably be followed by hot brasses and other troubles. Adding that no such inspection had ever been found necessary in England, the Committee expressed a hope that His Excellency the Governor in Council would be pleased to prohibit any such extension of the Act as that proposed.

Since the close of the year Government have again addressed the Association suggesting that the extension under section 33 of the Act should be to steam chests and cylinders only, in which case they believed that the arguments used by the Committee regarding the extension to prime movers generally would lose much of their force. To this, however, your Committee very promptly replied that they were unable to agree with the views expressed by Government that the limitation of the extension to steam chests and cylinders would in any way lessen the force of the arguments which they had previously the honor to submit. They pointed out that the more limited character of the inspection would still necessitate the stoppage of engines and cause as much loss and annoyance to steam users as if every portion of a prime mover were inspected, and again points out that no injury or death had resulted from the exemption of prime movers from inspection since 1887, the Committee contended that no reasonable ground had been shown for adopting the proposal. To this latter communication your Committee are as yet without reply, but they do not anticipate Government will proceed with a proposal in favour of which no single argument of any kind has, so far as your Committee are aware, ever been adduced or is sustainble.

LEVY OF A FEE FOR GRANTING CERTIFICATES OF AGE FOR CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

In deference to the opinion expressed by the agents of several mills, your Committee addressed the Inspector of Factories, Bombay, in September 1889, suggesting that it would be well to adopt the old system under which children were charged a small fee for their age certificates, pointing out that the fact of them costing nothing led children to be very careless in preserving them thereby causing a considerable amount of trouble to millowners. The Inspector of Factories in reply stated that he had made a suggestion to a similar effect to Government but that as it had not been favorably received, he did not see his way to sending up the papers, recommending, if the Association attached any importance to the matter, it should address Government direct. This your Committee did, advocating that a small fee of say 8 annas or one rupee should be charged not only as a means of inducing children to better preserve their certificates, but as likely to render the inspection more exact. The Government of Bombay, however, stated that as the charge of a fee was not authorised by the Indian Factories Act of 1881 and had further been disallowed by the Government of India they were unable to entertain the proposal.

USE OF STEAM WHISTLES IN MILLS.

The last report of the Association gave full details of a lengthy correspondence which the Committee had with the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay respecting the nuisance arising to neighbours from the use of steam whistles in mills, and since then some further letters have been exchanged on the subject. In these the Committee have adhered to what they formerly stated ; namely, that they themselves saw no good reason for the use of steam whistles but that the owners of some mills were of a contrary opinion, and that possibly there might be more reason for the use of the whistle in the starting and stopping of machinery in some mills than others. The Committee suggested therefore that the only way to deal with the question would be for the Commissioner to prohibit the use of steam whistles except where the owners of the mills could clearly show that they were necessary for the safety of the workpeople in starting and stopping the machinery.

PROPOSAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT IN INDIA OF A BRANCH OF THE BOILER INSURANCE AND STEAM POWER COMPANY OF MANCHESTER.

Through the courtesy of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce your Committee had submitted to them a proposal made to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for the establishment in India of branches of the Boiler Insurance and Steam Power Company of Manchester. Your Committee after very careful consideration replied to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that the proposal met with their approval and that they would be glad to support any action taken by that Chamber in promoting the suggestion. The presence of the representatives of such a Company as the Boiler Insurance and Steam Power Company of Manchester, which has in England something like 27,000 boilers under inspection, would be of the greatest service to millowners both for the purpose of insuring their boilers and also as a means of obtaining the best qualified scientific advice respecting their maintenance and working. The working of this and similar companies in England has rendered compulsory inspection of boilers there quite unnecessary and were steam users in a position to obtain the inspection and advice which such companies afford, it might ultimately be found possible to dispense with the system of Governmental supervision in India and its attendant restriction.

REQUIREMENTS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES UNDER INSURANCE POLICIES ON MILLS.

Your Committee have had considerable correspondence with the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents respecting the various points which have arisen from time to time under fire insurance policies on mills. In July 1890, the Secretary of the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents address the Committee recommending that in future a plan on the scale of 60 feet to the inch should be attached to the specification of every policy on cotton mills, and that these plans should be lettered or numbered in blocks corresponding to the letters referred to in the specification. At the same time the Fire Insurance Agents Association called attention to the importance of telephonic communication being established with all the mills. To these suggestions your Committee could only say that they were matters which should be left to special arrangements between the insurers and the insured, and they did not feel it incumbent upon them therefore to address the members of the Association on the subject. In such a matter as the absence of telephonic communication, the Committee suggested that it was for underwriters themselves to encourage by differential rates the adoption of such appliances as they might consider likely to add to the safety of the risks they insured. About the same time the representatives of the Fire Insurance Companies made a representation to the Committee respecting the custom which they alleged prevailed of collecting the sweepings of the different departments of the mills and having them picked on the spot, instead of removing them to detached buildings in the mill compound as is enjoined by the warranty in policies regarding the removal of sweepings daily. They also objected to receptacles being placed in the shape of bags and boxes for the collection of loose cotton, bobbings and reels which receptacles are only occasionally cleared instead of every day. To this point also the Committee of the Association intimated that they were unable to give the attention of the Association as a body, as they were matters which should be entirely settled between underwriters and mill agents themselves. It is, for instance, a matter which rests entirely between the underwriters and the insured whether the conditions of policies regarding the removal of sweepings are or are not complied with. If underwriters find such conditions are neglected, it is for them to point out the risks thereby incurred. Further, some of the suggestions were practically impossible, as for instance, the clause that mill sweepings should be removed once in twenty-four hours did not of necessity mean that every particle of sweepings should be removed from the mill at the close of the day's work. Moreover, half spun bobbins are bound to accumulate from day to day and it would be impossible to dispense with some receptable for collecting these.

PREVALENCE OF SMALL-POX AMONGST MILL OPERATIVES.

In a communication, dated 26th August, 1889, the Government of Bombay intimated to the Association that they had been informed that small-pox prevailed amongst the operatives of mills to a very great extent and that they considered it expedient that all operatives should be protected by vaccination, and that the millowners should require their employes thus to be protected. Government accordingly asked the Association to express an opinion as to whether there would be any objection to these measures, and that if the millowners assented to have their operatives vaccinated arrangements would be made for special vaccinators to visit the mills, inspect the operatives and vaccinate them on days that might be agreed upon with the millowners.

Your Committee in reply to this stated that they were not aware that small-pox prevailed to the extent to which Government alleged but they were nevertheless in favour of steps being taken to prevent any increase of the disease and would therefore be prepared cordially to support, so far as possible, any action which Government might take in the matter, suggesting that a system of special inspection at the time of the employes leaving the mills would probably be more feasible than any other mode.

In accordance with the request of the Superintendent of Vaccination the Association afterwards furnished him with the names and addresses of the various mills in Bombay, and their Agents wese also asked to afford every facility to the vaccinators in inspecting and arranging to vaccinate the operatives.

In a further communication received from the Superintendent of Vaccination, Presidency Circle, it was stated that he experienced great difficulty in vaccinating mill operatives and that he had not been afforded the necessary facilities in some of the mills which he had visited. Government accordingly suggested that vaccination should be insisted upon by millowners before operatives were engaged and that no person should be employed who could not produce a certificate from the vaccinator showing that he had been vaccinated. With this request your committee did not see it would be possible to comply, as in a great many instances it would simply have led to the closing of the mills as the operatives strongly object to any compulsory restrictions to this end being enforced by their employers.

EXEMPTION OF MILL ENGINEERS FROM SERVICE ON JURIES.

Seeing the rigid manner in which Government seemed disposed to enforce the provisions of the Boiler Inspection Act by requiring that the certificated engineers of the mills should always be on the premises while the Boilers were working, and further the possibility of the stoppage of a mill being rendered necessary by the absence of the engineer for an entire day, your Committee arranged in 1888 with the Clerk of the Crown to obtain the sanction of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice for the exemption of engineers of cotton mills from service on the Jury. In accordance with this arrangement a list of all the engineers so claiming exemption was made out by your Committee and duly accepted by the Clerk of the Crown.

NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS COMMISSION.

The Association was invited by the President to give any evidence the members might desire to offer regarding the matters under enquiry by the Native Passenger Ships Commission, but your Committee replied that they had no evidence to offer. Should the report of the Commission, however, result in giving such increased space to third-class passengers as would necessitate the enhancement of fares, it might possibly lead to greater difficulty in obtaining operative labor, as a very large proportion of the people employed in our local cotton mills come from small villages in the Concan and on the Coast by means of the ferry and coasting steamers.

SMOKE NUISANCE.

The executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality addressed your Committee recently, pointing out that according to his observations many of the mill chimneys emit more smoke now than they used to do, and that as the increased number of mills which had been erected within the past few years added to the nuisance, it was becoming one of serious magnitude, to which he would request the earnest attention of members of the Association, with a view of some practical steps being taken to abate it, if possible.

The Committee in replying to Dr. Weir's communication admitted that a certain amount of smoke was inseparable from manufacturing industries of any magnitude, but pointed out that, owing to the superior class of coal used and the generally high character of the boilers in use in Bombay, the smoke nuisance here was comparatively slight as compared with a manufacturing town of a similar size in England. The Committee admitted that the amount of smoke emitted from furnaces could be greatly mitigated by careful firing, etc., and they undertook to address the members of the Association, strongly advocating every possible exertion being used to prevent any increase in the nuisance.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

In accordance with the resolution previously passed by the members the Committee of the Association have again given a donation of Rs. 2,000 to the funds of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS.

The system of registering trade-marks, adopted by the Association in 1886, continues to be largely availed of by members, and has proved of the utmost service in avoiding disputes as to the ownership of stamps and tickets.

STATISTICS.

In the appendix will be found the usual comparative statements of the Imports and exports of piece-goods and yarns, for a series of years past as also list of the cotton spinning and weaving mills working and in course of erection in India on the 30th June 1889 and 30th June 1890. The members of the Associaton have been regularly supplied with the monthly detailed statement of cotton yarns and goods as also with the weekly lists of quotations, which are always carefully made up.

AFFAIRS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The number of members of the Association on the 31st December 1890 was 52. The under-noted mills joined during the 18 months under notice :—Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld. Britannia Mills, Ld. New Empress S. W. Co., Ld. Howard and Bullough Mills Co., Ld. Coral Mills, Ld. Southern Mahratta S. and W. Co., Ld. And the following concerns, having ceased to exist, are not now included in the list of members :—Prince of Wales S. and W. Co., Ld. People of India S. and Mfg, Co., Ld.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

SIR ANDREW SCOBLE'S RETIREMENT.

The *Gujerat Mitra* says :—The celebrated hero of the Age of Consent Bill bids farewell to India after a long and honourable connection with the public service of this country. His abilities and steadfast devotion to duty, displayed in his professional career as a barrister, soon drew him into the confidence of Government, and the various measures which he had the honour to introduce into the Viceregal Council have afforded us a convincing proof of his penetrating intelligence and sterling worth. The manly courage with which he stood by his righteous cause during the entire course of violent agitation against his latest measure, notably the Consent Bill, has clearly exhibited his thoroughness as a British legislator. The law has provoked a great deal of inimical feeling towards him. But deeply convinced of the evil, he was not so heartless as to give up the measure, and so he carried it through. It may be that the immense good that he has conferred upon Indian humanity by such a praiseworthy act will for a time be regarded by crude thinkers as the most oppressive piece of legislation in the Statute Book. But posterity will judge his action on its own sublime merit and thank him for its good results.

THE MATUNGA LEPER ASYLUM.

We have been so favourably impressed, says the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, with the Matunga Leper Asylum and the locality in which it is situated that we should strongly support the efforts which the indefatigable Mr. Aoworth is making to have the permanent home for the vagrant lepers contiguous to it. The philanthropy of Sir Dinshaw Petit will be better appreciated and more visibly felt by allowing the home to be constructed at Matunga rather than at Trombay.

"ADDRESSES" ON THE BRAIN.

The *Native Opinion* discourses :—If however we are doing no useful work, we are surpassing all in one direction *viz.*, in the manufacture of addresses. A certain gentleman is nominated to a certain post. Here are his friends ready with an address. There a title like a C. I. E. or a Bahadoorship is conferred upon some body, and an address is inevitable. Another gentleman is nominated a member of the Legislative council. The address is there. Another goes to England and he too has an address. A student gets some higher degree. He too has an address. Even a J.P.-ship evokes similar manifestation. Is not all this carrying the matter to a ludicrous extent ? For a J. P. ship, his caste-follows have recently conferred the title of *Shrimant* on a certain Maratha gentleman. If this is not degeneration, where is that, Sir, to be found ? But what else can we expect when our political bodies too are doing no other work than entertaining globetrotters ? The contagion is spreading all round.

MRS. POTTER AND MR. BELLEW.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* observes :—Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew are entitled to the gratitude of the play-going public of Bombay for the admirable series of performances they have given during the last fortnight. Bombay has not witnessed for some years past actors of their histrionic talents and dramatic culture. Mrs. Potter is indeed versatile and plays her many *roles*, be they comic or tragic, with all the verve and nerve of an accomplished artiste. She has a peculiar voice which is not the less charming for its sonorousness ; while Nature seems to have gifted her with a countenance which not only beams with smiles but somehow magnetically reflects its radiance and laughter to her audience. Mr. Bellew also is a master of many parts and has won the admiration of all who have seen and heard him. We very much liked his impersonation of David Garrick. Such a fine humour, such a natural grace, such a realistic imitation, as to deceive even the most experienced play-goer. He too has a charming presentment which intuitively attracts the audience and puts them into good humour and dramatic affinity with him. We shall miss for many a day these talented artistes who have so delightfully catered for the amusement of Bombay.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SCOTT.

The *Rast Goftar* remarks :—The retirement of Mr. Justice Scott from the Bench of the Bombay High Court to take up his appointment in Egypt is viewed by the native community with somewhat mixed feelings. They are glad that his services have been transferred to a sphere where they will prove very valuable ; but they are sorry that by his departure they are losing one of the best and most intelligently sympathetic friends of India. In his judgment of questions of Imperial politics he rose far above the narrow prejudices of a proud and not very sympathetic bureaucracy. His well-balanced judicial mind saved him from rigid and scornful antipathy to native aspirations on the one hand, and from enthusiastic and unthinking advocacy of those aspirations on the other. He was free from bigotry either of the one kind or the other and, therefore, his views were always received with respectful attention, and were given, as they deserved to be, a prominent place in the *Times*. Mr. Scott was ever willing to cultivate the acquaintance of natives, and in his endeavours to promote the advancement of the social position of women he had a valuable colleague in Mrs. Scott. Our selfish regret at his departure from our midst is, however, tempered by a feeling of satisfaction that he has been transferred to a wider sphere of usefulness,—to illumine the Land of Darkness.

THE INDIAN FACTORY ACT.

Says the *Rast Goftar*:—However open to objection Indian Factory Bill may be in regard to details, it is a measure in which the Government have made an honest attempt to hold the balance fairly between the employers and the employed. Our recognition is due both to the Home and the Indian Governments that they refused to bend the knee to the transparently selfish agitation set on foot by Lancashire. We hope that Lancashire will perceive the futility of her agitation, now that Lord Cross has refused to receive a deputation of English manufacturers oppressed with a burning sense of wrong on behalf of their Aryan brethren in distant India. Perhaps, the best thing about the Indian Bill is a day's holiday in the week. Another desirable provision is the raising of the minimum age of children from seven to nine.

The *Gujerat Mitra* remarks :—It redounds largely to his credit that Lord Lansdowne should have, with the courage of his conviction, stood firmly against the dictatorial intimations of the Home Authorities in amending the Indian Factory Act. If Lord Cross has been inwardly displeased with the Viceroy, that is no reason why the latter should spoil the interest of growing industries in this land. The law, in its presently amended form, has pleased the whole country, though it has virtually defeated the studied ends of those interested manufacturers who had found in Lord Cross a very serviceable tool.

CAPTAIN BEALE, S.C., has been appointed President of the Civil and Military Examination Committee, during the absence of Major Forjett from Bombay.

MR. R. A. L. MOORE, C.S., acting First Assistant Collector, Shikarpur, has been allowed furlough for eighteen months.

SURGEON-MAJOR D. C. DAVIDSON has been allowed privilege leave for forty days.

MR. R. KNIGHT, C.S., Assistant Collector, Dharwar, has been allowed special leave for three months, on urgent private affairs.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Colds, Coughs, Shortness of Breath.—These maladies require early and unremitting attention, for if neglected they often end in asthma, bronchitis, or consumption. The Ointment well rubbed upon the chest and back, penetrating the skin, is absorbed and carried directly to the lungs, whence it expels all impurities. All the blood in the body is perpetually passing through the lungs, and there all noxious particles tending to disease can be quickly, thoroughly, and permanently neutralized, rendered harmless, or ejected from the system. Holloway's Ointment and Pills perfectly accomplish this purification ; and through the blood thus cleansed, the influence of this wonderful medicaments reaches the remotest parts of the human body, and thus cures all diseased action, whether internal or external.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Asian* states that the University boat race was rowed in a snow-storm. It proved exceedingly exciting, both boats keeping together the whole way, Oxford winning after a splendid set-to by half a length.

MRS. BROWN-POTTER and Miss Kyrle Bellew arrived at Hyderabad on Wednesday night from Bombay, and are residing at Bashir Bagh as guests of the Nizam's Government. During their stay there they will give a recital before the Nizam at the Bashir Bagh Theatre, besides one or two public performances.

THE public meeting convened in the Town Hall, Lahore, on Saturday, to thank the Government for passing the Age of Consent Bill was attended by about 250 persons : and resolutions were passed in accordance with the object of the meeting. The counter attractions of the Shalamar Fair and Horse Show, no doubt, had much to do with the smallness of the attendance, combined with the fact that the passage of the Bill has excited little interest among the people at large, who—in the Punjab—are not affected by the Act.

THERE is an increase of population of over 20 per cent. in the Chota Nagpur Feudatory States. In the Zillah of Mourbhanj, which is an independent Native State of Orissa, the Census of 1881 showed a total population of 3,86,833 souls. The total according to the new Census is over 5,30,000, or an increase of about 73 per cent. The State has been under Government management since 1882.

FOR upwards of two centuries it had been the custom at Pondicherry during Easter-time to exhibit representations of the several scenes which took place during the last days of Christ. These were displayed in sheds or pandals erected in the Cathedral compound, each event being exhibited separately. This year, however, the spectacle was stopped by orders of the authorities of the church, and the only scenes pourtrayed were the Crucifixion and Resurrection and the bearing of the Cross. The compound, the space in front, and the thoroughfares leading to the Cathedral were densely packed with spectators.

A CORRESPONDENT sends to a contemporary the following alluring account of the little hill station of Ramandroog, near Bellary :—It may perhaps interest some of your readers to know that a trip to Ramandroog during the Easter Holidays or during the summer vacation is the easiest and most enjoyable trip than can be imagined. The place is noted for its mineral springs, the most luscious mangoes, scenery of the wildest description, and sport of all kinds. Stripes has been seen several times of late in the bamboo jungle close to the plateau. The place possesses a most salubrious climate, the temperature in the hottest weather recording only about 85 ° or 86 °. The water from the mineral springs (the only water near by), being chalybeate, has proved a blessing to many an invalid. Last year, when the troops were located on the Droog for six months, the doctor had to declare a clean bill of health : he had not a single patient in the hospital.

ON Tuesday morning after hearing the arguments of Mr. Nelson, barrister-at-law, counsel for Moulvi Sadulla the husband of the murdered woman Imtiaz Bi, regarding the jurisdiction of the court, Mr. Bosanquet, J.P. District Magistrate of the Residency Bazaars at Chudderghaut, intimated that under Section 188 C. P. C. he would refer the application of the complainant to the Resident for leave to grant the permission prayed for by Moulvi Sadulla to bring a criminal charge of murder and robbery of his wife's jewels against Abdul Wahid, a pleader of the High Court at Hyderabad and the other accused.

MR. R. CARSTAIRS, a member of the Bengal Civil Service, in his book "British work in India," referring to Indian women says, "Their minds are kept vacant by want of education and want of intercourse with the outside world ; their imagination debauched with legends and gossip ; their moral sense distorted by the custom of child-marriage, and by the custom of perpetual widowhood, their innocence sullied by the atmosphere of suspicion which surrounds them, breeding impurity and guile. This is the home in which the Indian is born and brought up. This influence can only be bad."

MISS POTTER, a niece of Bishop Potter, and Mrs. Brown-Potter, and Miss V. Furman have contributed the capital for "The Children's Dressmaking Company," a profit-sharing enterprise lately established in New York. Besides these ladies seventeen skilled workwomen, who are paid the highest wages given in the trade, constitute the Company, and are to share the proceeds at the end of the year, one-third of the profits being set aside for the development of the business, one-third divided among the non-stockholding members, and the remaining third alloted to the two founders, who own all the stock.

CAPTAIN STONE, of the British India steamer Lalpoora, has reported that, in latitude 13 ° 31' north, longitude 84 ° 35' east, he sighted a raft formed of 32 bundles of bamboos lashed together, and measuring 13 feet by 7 feet, on which lay the body of a man who had been dead apparently about ten days. Two small bags were also found, in one of which was a Koran, with a sheet of writing paper, an envelope, a pencil and four pice. The raft was found 496 miles from Port Blair and 484 miles from the nearest land. Captain Stone supposes the man was an escaped convict from the Adamans, who had been starved to death.

AT the Calcutta Corporation meeting on Monday, the question of increasing the Chairman's salary from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000 a month came up, on the Lieutenant-Governor's letter refusing to sanction the increase unless the proposal were supported by 38 Commissioners, with the approval of their constituents. The result of a long discussion was that, on the motion of Mr. Apear, the question was postponed for a year, until the Budget for 1891-92 comes up for consideration. The voting was 26 for and 17 against this resolution, several members abstaining from voting.

CAPTAIN BADEN-POWELL has made a recommendation to the Government of India that every young officer, whether civil or military, should go through a course of hog-hunting before being considered fully qualified for the public service. On this the *Globe* asks : Why not a course of dancing ? or of long drinks or of the *manege* of that artful creature the "garrison hack ?"

THE Municipal rate-payers of Bangalore have a just grievance. A building in the Fort, once used as a barrack or hospital, was recently repaired and partially rebuilt for the purpose of a municipal school at a cost of Rs. 5,000 or more. A select committee inspected the building and condemned it because the roof was "very old and risky." The building goes and with is the Rs. 5,000 also.

"ATLAS" says :—I could hardly believe my eyes when I saw in the Navy Estimates that among ships preparing to recommission on foreign stations were the *Boadicea* and *Raleigh*. It is really extraordinary that the flags of the Commander-in-Chief of the Cape and the East Indies should continue to be flown in such weak, ill-armed, and obsolete ships, when we have more efficient vessels rusting at home which might so easily take their places. Neither the *Boadicea* nor the *Raleigh* has an ounce of armour or protective deck about her. A very ordinary gunboat, keeping her distance, would be able to knock either of them to pieces very soon. Their own armament is beneath contempt, consisting as it does mainly of 7-inch 90-cwt. useless muzzle-loaders. The *Galatea* or *Narcissus*, or even the *Superb* or *Swiftsure*, would be infinitely more suitable flag-ships, and would not give occasion to foreigners for deriding. I have indeed been told that the new Admiral for the East Indies station thanked heaven that his flag-ship was provided with masts and yards. This may account for the retention of the *Boadicea*. Happily, admirals with ideas of this kind are getting rarer every day.

THE TENDENCY TO SUICIDE.

THE *Springfield Republican* writes :—The number of suicides in the United States in 1890 was 2,640, according to returns collected by the Chicago *Tribune*. In the same way it is learned that the number in 1889 was 2,224, and in 1888 1,487. A partial list of the more prominent cases for 1890 reveals the names of 15 doctors, 10 cashiers, 13 merchants, 8 bankers, 7 lawyers, 7 teachers, 6 clergymen, 4 judges, 4 actors, 3 journalists, 3 postmasters, and 3 architects. The ratio of the number of men to the number of women taking their lives was about the usual one of 3 to 1. As to the mode of ending life, 1,094 shot themselves, 663 took poison, and only 380 died by hanging. The United States census of 1880 showed that hanging was the more general method, as it is among men in England and Prussia, while shooting came next, and poison third. The reported cases for the last year would thus seem to show that the method changes from time to time, even among the same people and the same classes. But it still would seem to hold true, as it has for many years, that the suicide rate tends to increase, and that the crime is more prevalent among the educated than the uneducated classes. The latter phenomenon might be explained on the theory that the educated man has more points of contact with the social environment, is more sensitive to its influences, and has less fear of death and less capacity for the physical enjoyment of life. His, too, is the more eager and feverish existence. And the growth of the educated class may in part explain the growth of the crime of suicide, but not all. There has been much speculation on this point. One might suppose, for example, that in times as of war, when the sacrifice of life is great and a familiar sight, or where life is held in so little value that its forfeit becomes a puuishment for small offences or the vindication of one's so-called honour, that then or there we should have a large suicide rate. But the experience of society proves that just the opposite is the fact, and as civilisation advances self-murder increases. The fact that the sucide rate is large among soldiers does not disprove this, as might be supposed ; the cause in this case being rather apparently due to the solitude, monotony, and privations of army life in time of peace. It might at first sight be supposed that the United States census statistics of 1880 again disproved this. It there appears that while for whole country the suicide rate was 50 per 1,000,000 of population, in Montana, a frontier mining territory, the rate was 331; in California, 213 ; in Nevada, 208 ; in Arizona, 197 ; in Washington Territory, 119, &c. Lawless disregard of life was notorious in nearly all these sections. But no doubt the high suicide rate here is to be explained on the same grounds that the high rate at the gambling resort of Monte Carlo is to be explained. In the mad hunt for sudden wealth and the reckless life that grows out of it, disappointment would be as bitter and hatred of existence as great as the hope was high. In Massachusetts the rate has been as high as 98, in Connecticut it has gone above 100, and in Rhode Island above 134. In the larger Northern cities it is often above 100. But racial differences are also here to be distinguished. It would be thought, and is commonly supposed, that the Celt is more disposed to take his life than the Teuton. The opposite is the case, though, to be sure, suicide in Paris is much more prevalent than in London. The phlegmatic German is of all Europeans, where statistics are obtainable, the most disposed to suicide. In Saxony the rate

PURE PERSONALITIES.

THE Press Association states that Sir W. Gordon-Cumming has succeeded in obtaining an order from a Master requiring the defendants to give particulars of all acts of cheating alleged against him, but which are not set out in the detail in the statement of defence. This order, however, will be appealed against to a judge in Chambers, with the view of having it reversed.

The Solicitor-General and Mr. Gill, who have been retained for Sir W. Gordon-Cumming, have, it is said been getting up their case with great elaboration. The suit has already had an educational influence on these two well-known counsel. It is said they have had themselves taught the rudiments of baccarat and attend rehearsals (not serious performances) of the fascinating game. In these days a leading silk needs to know something of everything. It is hinted, moreover, that even on the bench there is a praise worthy anxiety not to show *crassa ignorantia* during the hearing of the case. Years ago a learned judge announced that he had never heard of Connie Gilchrist, and all the stall-frequenters of the Gaiety were aghast at the news. But the dancer was, so to speak, sprung on the judge. He could not have expected this disclosure of his ignorance. It will be otherwise in the ...ing case.

Mr. Aird's dinner to his artist-friends on Saturday night was one of those splendid entertainments for which the hon. member for North Paddington is famous. The occasion was the arrival of a picture by M. Jan van Beers—a companion panel to "Mrs Brown-Potter"—to swell the fine collection in Hyde Park-terrace; and the banquet, with its flowers, its luscious meats, and its libations, was a tribute of the flesh to the Genius of Art. Mr. *Punch* was there in force—Mr. Burnand at the head of his trusty lieutenants, Mr. Tenniel, Mr. Du Maurier, Mr Sambourne, Mr Furniss, and Mr Lucy. The Academy sent representatives in Mr Alma Tadema (whose "Heliogabalus" hung upstairs), Mr. Luke Fildes, Mr Marks, Mr Calderon, and Mr. Story. Medicine was there in the persons of Sir Morell Mackenzie and Dr Robson Roose, and the Mæcenas element included, besides the host himself, Mr Heseltine, and many others. Good pictures and goodfellowship—how could an evening be more pleasantly spent?

The Countess of Antrim, the Queen's new Lady-in-Waiting, who enters on her duties this week, is a daughter of General the Hon. Charles Grey, and her mother was extra Bedchamber Woman to her Majesty. She is very tall and handsome, and it is difficult to believe that she has a daughter of fourteen, and a son, Lord Dunluce, who is thirteen. The Countess has great musical talent—singing and playing exquisitely—and is very bright and amusing.

Princess Clotilde, who is now keeping her anxious watch at the bedside of her husband, Prince Napoleon, belongs to those faithful followers of the Pope whohave always considered it to be one of the greatest crimes ever committed that the Holy City should have once again become the seat of the secular Government of Italy. Since the entrance of the King into Rome she has firmly refused to set foot within its walls, and she could not overcome her scruples even to attend the funeral of her father, the late King of Italy.

When the telegraph brought her the news of her husband's serious illness, a few days ago, it was only after a long and painful struggle against her prejudices that she determined to go. When she arrived at Rome, accompanied only by one lady companion, she was not recognized by anybody. The King of Italy, her brother, who was attended by one adjutant, met her at the station, whence she proceeded at once to the Hotel de Russie, where Prince Napoleon is now lying at the point of death. Princess Clotilde never leaves the bedside of her husband, who, in the short moments of consciousness, is constantly asking to see their children, a wish which is just about to be fulfilled, as they are expected to arrive in Rome in the course of a few hours.

Some interesting table-talk of Mr. Gladstone is reported by "H. W. L." in one of his recent letters to the *New York Tribune*. "Last night," says "L." in describing a dinner-party a few days ago, "Mr. Gladstone talked much more genially of Disraeli than I ever heard him do before. His admiration of his ability is generally handicapped by distrust of his moral characteristics and dislike of his tactics. Last night he was unsparing in his praise, even invented a new word in his honour. 'He was,' he said emphatically, 'the greatest sarcast that ever spoke in Parliament;' and forthwith he rattled off half a dozen of 'Dizzy's' phrases, some of them famous, but all of which he had heard."

"Mr. Gladstone," continues the correspondent, "is an admirable raconteur, bringing to the art the gifts of a rich, deep, musical voice and singular mobility of features. One often thinks, listening to and watching him, whether in public or private, that if he were not a great statesman he would be an incomparable actor. I think his the most wonderfully expressive face I ever saw. Its varying expression illumes every turn of every sentence he speaks, sometimes lighted up by merriest smile, and anon clouded with awful scorn or withering anger. In the course of conversation last night, chance reference was made to the period of the union between England and Ireland. Mr. Gladstone, following out the train of thought, related some episode in the parliamentary negotiations, and then, his eyes flashing under frowning brows, and slowly shaking his head, he said in deep, grave tones, 'It was a bad business—a bad business.' Evidently this crime, nearly a century old, was as fresh in his mind as if it had been committed that morning, and reflection upon it gave him as much pain as if he now realized it for the first time."

American millionairesses are more commonly wedded to the world and a European title than to the Church. A noteworthy exception to this rule is furnished by Miss Kate Drexel, of Philadelphia, lately professed as a nun under the name of Mother Catherine, foundress of the Order of the Blessed Sacrament in the United States. The whole of Miss Drexel's immense fortune of seven million dollars will go to the purposes of the new Order, and should her sister die without issue the Catholic Church in America will benefit in its various charities to the extent of twenty million dollars. It is interesting to note that the new Order is founded solely for the purpose of ministering to the wants of the two down-trodden races of the Union, the Indians and the negroes.

Publishers are more and more tending to convert themselves into companies. The latest case in point is that of Mr. Heinemann, of Bedford-street. The firm of "Heinemann and Belestier (Limited)" was registered a day or two ago, with a capital of £20,105. One of Mr. Heinemann's co-directors is Mr. Bram Stoker, of the Lyceum.

One of the smartest utterances of the Wesley Centenary must be set down to the credit of the Rev. J. C. Wright, a Plymouth minister. The other evening he was tracing the gradual change in Wesley's opinions and refuting the claims of the High Church party. It reminded him, he said, of the story of a showman who was travelling in the North of England, and who announced John Wesley's skull among his exhibits. A Methodist woman visiting the show expressed a doubt as to its genuineness on the ground that it was so small. "I know it's small," replied the showman, "but you see it's John Wesley's skull when he was a boy." Accordingly, when they were told that John Wesley believed in Apostolical succession and baptismal regeneration, they should remember that that was John Wesley's ...ull when he was a boy.

...siderable irritation is felt, both at Windsor and ...at the intelligence that the Princess Elizabeth ... (the Queen's grand-daughter) has joined the ...urch. The Princess protests that she takes ... her own free will, but when she married the ... Sergius it was specially agreed that she ...re up the faith in which she was brought

...anz unlikely that the German and ... as well as the Prince of Wales, ... end of May at Bucharest, on the ... fifth anniversary of the King of ... Be this as it may, preparations ... for the ... number of Royal guests are ... being ... forward ... Bucharest under the personal supervision of King ...

The prevailing rumour that ... are on foot for the arrangement of a ... between the Austrian Heir-Apparent and a Russian Grand Duchess, writes the *World*, causes considerable irritation to the German Emperor, who has been busily engaged during his brief intervals of leisure in arranging the various details of the *Gesellschaft der Nordlandfahren*, which he means to make a serious and political Marlborough Club, with the famous Turkish divan as a sort of *sanctum sanctorum*.

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"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

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QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

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HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
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Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

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BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

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GUARANTEED PURE GUARANTEED SOLUBLE

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Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
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Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.

Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S Cocoa. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly-coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa guarantees at once that it is not pure.

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SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex **in 48 hours.**

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... in black letters, without which none are genuine. MIDY

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SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

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OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nervous **Debility, Poorness of Blood** and the **Excesses of Youth.**

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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

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OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes,** should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough,** Spitting of blood and **Nightsweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

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(REGISTERED)
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Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragrance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

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A REFRESHING
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Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation,	Liver complaints,
Sick headaches,	Dyspepsia,
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Gastralgia.	Eruptions.

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in most disorders.

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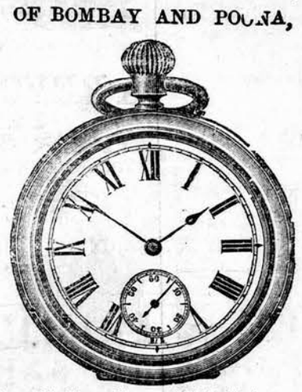

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To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.
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LE DANSK
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GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
In TINS, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., 7 lbs., 14 lbs., and 28 lbs.
MANUFACTURED & PACKED FOR THE INDIAN MARKETS.
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LEA & PERRINS'
SAUCE,

Purchasers should see that the Label on every bottle of the original
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Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
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FOR
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SUCH AS
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It is prepared in a very careful manner, and extra precautions are taken to ensure AN EVENNESS OF COLOUR. It contains nothing that will in any way injure the article to which it is applied, and, if used as directed, a splendid white of a glossy satinlike appearance and soft silky surface is ensured, which will not rub off.

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CHAMPAGNE IN HALF PINTS,

For Invalids, Ladies and others.

The tonic, re-invigorating effects of a glass of GOOD CHAMPAGNE is much too ancient and trite a tale for us to here dilate upon. All we wish to do is to make widely known that we have arranged with the Proprietors of one of the best of the Continental Vineyards to introduce through us into India the VERY BEST Champagne, put up in

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Ladies, Invalids and others will recognise the great convenience and also the saving; while our name on the label will be a sufficient guarantee that the wine is really what we represent it to be—**THE VERY BEST,**—and fit for Invalids, and we also think the public will fully endorse our opinion, which is that "No Invalid should be permitted to have any but the best of stimulants."

Rs. 38-8. **For Rs. 38-8.**
Hampers containing 24 Half Pints.

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In cases of 2 doz. Pints, Rs. 3 extra.

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This delicious Liqueur has lately come into much public favour. It has wonderful power of aiding digestion and preventing Dyspepsia.

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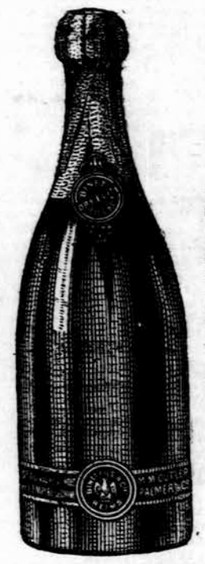

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"Binet's" Dry Elite.

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To H.M. the Queen & H.R.H. the Prince of Wales
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
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EASTER GIFTS. BOMBAY. EASTER GIFTS.

Any of the undermentioned Rings and Brooches enclosed in a beautiful Egg-shape Velvet case, forms a very acceptable EASTER GIFT.

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Pearl Set Bracelet,
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Pearl Set Brooch.
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Pearl Ring,
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Pearl Set Brooch,
Rs. 28, Cash.

2236 G.
Gold and Platinum Brooch
Rs. 14, Cash.

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Gold Brooch,
Rs. 18, Cash.

2238 G.
Pearl Set Brooch
Rs. 45, Cash.

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Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.
"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.
The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865,
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"The Real Cup o' Kindness."

A perfect blending of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of fine Old Whiskies in their Native Purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS. **TWELVE YEARS OLD** AGE POSITIVELY GUARANTEED.

A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.

The letters B.O.S. are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

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BLENDED OLD SCOTCH

12 Years Old *** *(Gold Capsule.)*
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An exquisite blending, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely its own, that it may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce it *unique & unrivalled.* B.O.S. is remarkable for its "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar" in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

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The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending nearly over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in this special blend of B.O.S.

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ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice, I have distributed several grass amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."

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For Mothers, Invalids, Dyspeptics and Aged People.

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THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of cow's milk.

THE ONLY FOOD that removes from infancy all necessity, danger and annoyance of cow's milk.

IF TAKEN BY MOTHERS once or twice a day the quantity of milk will be increased and quality of same improved.

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